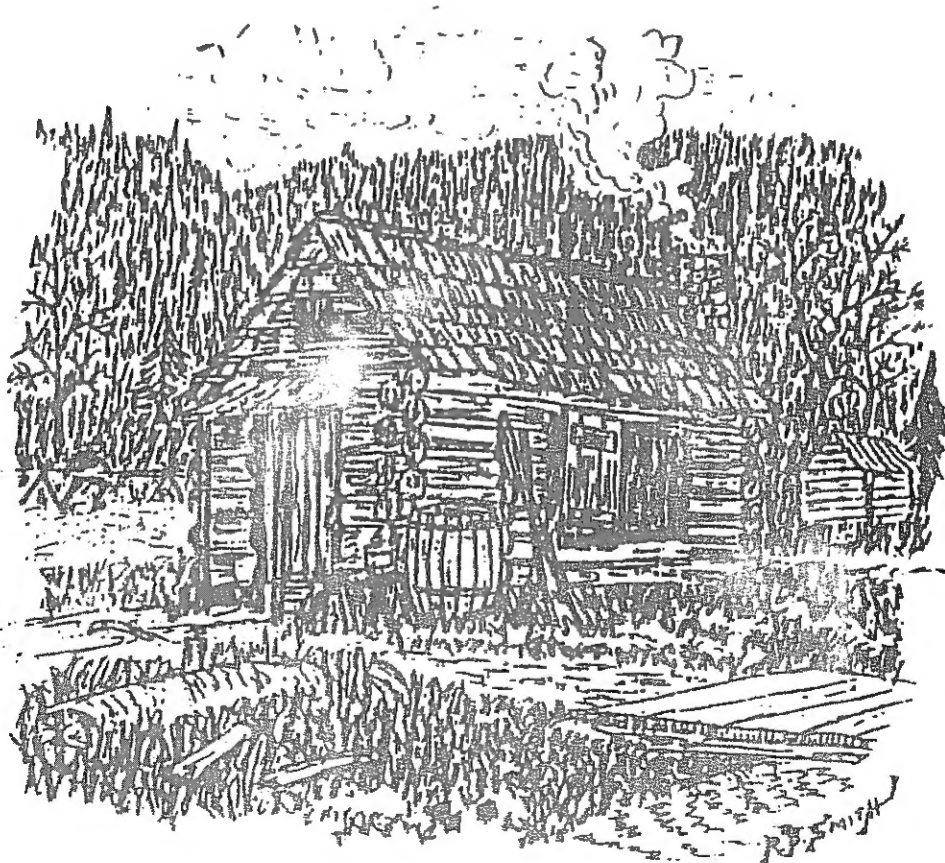


HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Vol. X
1992

Issue 4



Published by
Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society of Lewis Co., W.V.
Organized in 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.) We now have over 300 members

Membership dues begin Oct. 1 and are effective through Sep. 30 of the following year.

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() New Member () Renewal

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ANNUAL GATHERING

We have an annual meeting of members during the month of August of each year. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical materials, pictures, and mementoes and spend a glorious weekend with your cousins.

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15 September 1992

Hello Folks!

Another gathering is over and the tenth year of HCPD is drawing to a close. This is the 40th issue of the Journal to be published; our membership is 500+; we're in our new library and open six days a week with an all volunteer staff. I wonder what the next ten years will bring.

The book committee has finally settled on a firm title for the history: A Pictorial History of Old Lewis: The Crossroads of Central West Virginia. The book will deal with all those counties formed from Lewis but will have special emphasis on present-day Lewis. To date more than 1500 pictures have been offered for selection; selecting just the right pictures to help tell the Central West Virginia story is going to be a difficult task.

The response to Bill's letter was terrific! And, many of you took the time to express your ideas about other things. We appreciate all the effort and thought you gave. And, remember, the entire executive committee welcomes your thoughts and feelings on every facet of the organization.

HCPD is organization for all its members - not just a select few.

In order to free up some time for a sometimes harried editor, some new staff persons have been added to the Publications Committee. In addition to Bob Smith who has served as an Assistant Editor for several years, David Armstrong of Elkins is helping with some of the writing and selection of articles. Raydine Teixeira of Jane Lew, Patti Hickman of Bridgeport, WV, and Matha Byrd of Fairmont are helping with the typing and Raydine is proof-reading.

This issue concludes the John T. Schieffer story by Bill Hayes. Thanks, Bill, for the many hours you devoted to researching and developing this story.

Speaking of developing a story - Do you have a family or a story to submit? Stories are needed on the little guys of Central West Virginia - not just the pioneers. We're looking for previously unpublished articles of a genealogical or historical nature that are factual. While its preferred that the stories be written, typed and camera-ready, we will try to put together your research and/or stories in publishable form if conditions warrant. The Journal staff reserves the right to accept or reject all materials submitted for publication.

And, as this Tenth Year draws to a close, thanks to each and every one of you who has helped in any way to make HCPD the success that it is - by coming to gatherings, by helping when you can, by paying your dues, by offering a word of encouragement, by just being you - God bless you all.

Joy

Notes from the HCPD President

September 1, 1992

The HCPD Decade - 1982 -1992. HCPD has much to celebrate, because so many members and friends of HCPD are doing much to make things happen!

Question: What other county and/or group of counties have organized like HCPD to prepare and preserve area family histories?

Memories of planning, organizing, arranging, and conducting the Annual Gathering, the Dedication of our Library and Museum, and the response to the historic event surely speaks well for all the HCPD members.

Photos and video tapes of the dedication and banquet will help us to preserve and record the historic events in August 1992.

Let us pause and give thanks at least for a few moments and reflect on how we were organized in 1982, the cutting of small trees, tall briars, weeds and grass in the Morrison Cemetery, how we got our name, the early news letter, now a Journal that goes from coast to coast, our list of historic data for sale, maps, brochures, being incorporated, our charter, IRS tax deductible status, endowment fund, library, museum, seminars in local schools, our committess, the executive committee -- how did we get here???

Some historians have pondered on just ^{HOW} did a few people with special skills attract each other and their respective talents at the same time and place to form the Declaration of Independence which led to the formation of a great nation.

Are we witnessing a similar event in HCPD, although on a smaller scale? I wish each HCPD member could at one time or other attend our monthly business session. Some of our strength, I believe, is in our frequent disagreement, but yet retain the respect of each other. We do not shy away from controversy, conflict and discontent.

Listening - really listening to each other is a continuous challenge. Ideas flow - perhaps I should say shower on us from all directions.

But, "Determining who will take the idea, develop it with a cost estimate" helps to keep the ideas workable.

Maureen L. Allman, Pres.

ANNUAL GATHERING - 1992

When the minister gazed into the baby carriage he exclaimed diplomatically, " That's some baby!" Well, we're starting our second decade with a membership that is five times larger than our original enrollment, so that makes us some organization!

All the hours of planning became evident on Thursday morning, August 6th, when Irma Curtis directed a crew of volunteers as they moved the library from Weston to the Jane Lew Fire Hall. The willing hands and strong backs were appreciated, but it was Irma's organization and preparation that made the move so efficient and trouble-free. Many members voiced their approval of the library system devised by Irma and Bud Allman and implemented by Irma.

By evening a horde of 104 hungry members found their way to Pickle Street to partake in the pig-pickin' party hosted by Chuck and Joy Gilchrist. So many new members and first time attendees were there that many of the "old-timers" found it difficult to greet all of them. The party, with all of its comradery, set the mood for an exciting weekend.

Friday was a busy busy day, beginning with registration at 8:30. There was something to pique everyone's interest - seminars on genealogy, a presentation on Anderson^{Ville} Prison, tours to historic sites and a walking tour of Weston led by Bill Adler. Many used the time for research and exchange of information with other members. Excellent meals, which were catered at the Fire Hall, attracted many members who appreciated the opportunity to dine on the premises.

The after-dinner crowd was relaxed and ready for some leisure activities. They weren't disappointed as they were entertained by the Earl of Elkview who told of the glories of West Virginia in song and pictures. The program seemed especially appropriate due to the many members who came from afar for a first visit to our mountain state. After a sing-along led by Bill Hayes everyone went home with eager anticipation for Saturday's activities.

Saturday morning brought another rush of registrants, mostly local people who could only attend one day. The morning session was devoted to research and the annual

business meeting. A slate of officers was elected to serve for a two year period, individual achievements were recognized and the officers(who, with the addition of Barbara McCarty, immediate past president, are the executive committee) discussed present and future activities of HCPD.

After lunch at the Fire Hall the library was closed so everyone could reassemble at the Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum by 2:30 P.M. With President Maurice Allman as the guiding force behind the project, and stellar efforts by Ed Allman, Bob Smith, Irma and Carl Curtis, Bill Waggoner, Charlie Heckert, Joy and Chuck Gilchrist and many others who contributed time and labor, the library was ready for dedication. An account of the ceremonies will be included elsewhere in the Journal.

Saturday evening members gathered at Mt. Vernon dining hall at Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp for a special tenth anniversary banquet. Dennis Rodgers, as master of ceremonies, welcomed guests. Bill Hayes led the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, and with Joyce Chambers at the piano, led the singing of God Bless America and The West Virginia Hills. Lee Wiseman pronounced the invocation.

After a delicious dinner President Maurice Allman introduced the officers and special guests. Robert M. McWhorter presented the speaker of the evening, Dr. Leonard Davis, Professor Emeritis of West Virginia University and a native of Lewis county. Assisted by Barbara McCarty and Bob Smith, Joy Gilchrist recognized charter members and presented those attending with special certificates. Raydine Teicheira paid tribute to deceased charter members Mabel Scott, Jim De Brular and Anna Grace De Haven. Benediction was pronounced by William Waggoner, and members went home feeling that they had participated in two very special and moving events.

Sunday morning a large group of HCPD members attended services at Broad Run Baptist Church where the first organizational meeting of HCPD was held. I noticed that people were reluctant to climb into their cars to wend their way home. It was indeed a memorable weekend - well planned, well executed, interesting, informative - and I can say all that because it was the first time I had no responsibility other than to pick some Queen Anne's lace for the table decorations! What a pleasure it was to meet old friends, find new friends and cousins and have time to enjoy the Gathering. May we all meet again in 1993 with renewed enthusiasm and in even greater numbers!

Love,

Raydine

Cousin Raydine T.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

of

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS - AUGUST 8, 1992

At 10:00 A.M. Robert Smith, Vice President and Historian, welcomed everyone to the tenth anniversary celebration, then introduced President Maurice Allman who called the meeting to order.

A motion was made to accept the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of 1991 as published in Volume IX. issue #4 of the Hacker's Creek Journal. The motion carried.

Treasurer Ed Allman distributed a financial report and a motion was made to accept same. Motion carried. Ed noted that the number of members is increasing rapidly.

Charles Gilchrist, chairman of the Endowment Committee, reported that approximately two-thirds of the goal has been reached to date, and that the committee chosen at the July 8th meeting consists of Charles Gilchrist, Chairman, Ralph Hinzman, Jim Sims and John Law. This committee will invest the monies of the Endowment Fund in government bonds for the present.

President Allman announced that many Lewis County records are being copied and that the originals will be given to HCPD. Deed books, marriage, birth and death records will be among those received.

Vice President Smith spoke of early predictions of some news media and individuals that HCPD would never succeed. To the contrary, the library which was originally housed in the Gilchrist home in Ohio was moved to the Louis Bennett Public Library in Weston. By 1989 we were looking for larger quarters. An arrangement was made with the Lewis County Superintendent of Schools to occupy the Frontier School (Weston Colored School), and today we will dedicate the Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum.

President Allman announced that evaluation sheets should be filled out before leaving. Name tags and host ribbons should also be turned in to be used again.

New publications for sale are Cemetery Books II and III and They Started It All, a guide book to the Hacker's Creek area. Cemetery books IV and volume IV of 5-Generation charts are in the works.

Joy Gilchrist introduced the officers and discussed the publications of the future.

Irma Curtis, librarian, thanked those who have assisted with the library. She stated that 20 boxes of books have been added to the library since last year. She also noted that if someone would volunteer to work the library it would remain open during the dedication.

Maurice introduced Bill Hayes, chairman of the book committee, who spoke about the forthcoming publication.

Matha Byrd, chairman of cemetery publications, asked for help in reading cemeteries.

Joy Gilchrist, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the slate of officers for the next two years.; Maurice Allman, president; Chuck Gilchrist, vice-president; Eva Newlon, secretary; Ed Allman, treasurer; Irma Curtis, librarian; and Joy Gilchrist, editor. It was moved that the slate be accepted as presented. Seconded, and motion carried.

Bob Smith thanked all those who have helped with the Gathering.

The dates for the 1993 Annual Meeting will be August 12, 13, 14 at the Jane Lew Fire Hall.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 A.M

Respectfully submitted,

Eva Newlon, Secretary

NEW MEMBERS, RENEWALS, ADDRESS CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

William Allman
Rt 2, Box 184
Jane Lew, WV 26378

Wade & Ramona Burnside
Rt. 1, Box 253A
Weston, WV 26452

Bettie Bush
Rt 1, Box 231E
Weston, WV 26452

Daniel J. & Barbara Butcher
128 S. 4th St.
Decatur, IN 46733

Robert E. Bennett
2650 Lakehurst Ave.
Shreveport, LA 71108

Patricia G. Callihan
3260 Millers Lane
Duncan Falls, OH 43734-9721

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Cpx
2635 Struble Road
Cincinnati, OH 45231

Larry N. & Juanita Duckworth
P.O. Box 293
Worthington, WV 26591

Lois & James Fields
415 Santee Drive
Santee, SC 29142

Anita Sue Frinzi
99 Messenger Lane
Willingboro, NJ 08046

Oral & Carol Garvin
8040 Antigua Road
Sherrodsville, OH 44675

Anna & Lawrence Holquist
126 Pine Ave.
Kane, PA 16735

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2621 Greenway Drive
Toledo, OH 43607-1349

Norma J. Brown
329 Masters Drive
Cross Junction, VA 22625

Anna Mae Baker
312 So. Park St.
Dade City, FL 33525

David L. Blake
337 Tartan Dr.
Handerson, KY 42420

Harold & Joyce Coburn
P. O. Box 640519
Beverly Hills, FL 34464-0519

Roger L. & Charlene Crites
1446 Dodge NW
Warren, OH 44485

Alberta Dennison
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Jane Lew, WV, 26378

Mrs. R. K. Downey
916 No. 20th St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Bessie Gumm
Rt. 5, Box 242A
Marietta, OH 45750

Shirley P. Googins
1112 E. Cardinal Dr.
West Chester, PA 19382

Maurice Holmes
Shelbyville Pub. Library
1141 N. 450 W.
Shelbyville, OH 46176

Bernadine Hall
612 E. Main St.
White Sulphur Springs,
WV 24986

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1432 Gibsonwood Road
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Weston, WV 26452-2139

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Eleanor & Charles Herndon
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Newell, AL 36270-9719

National Society of DAR Library
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

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Columbus, OH 43202

Gilbert & Louann Sybert
5005 Sandusky Road
Lima, OH 45801

James Paul Shafer
22 Maple Lane
Elkview, WV 25071

Richard A. Wolfe
123 Autumn Drive
Stafford, VA 22554

Thelma D. Walter
Rt. 1, Box 14B
Lost Creek, WV 26385

Delorse B. Swiger
HC 74, Box 25
Betsy Layne, KY 41605

LIBRARY REPORT

Another gathering has come and gone and the memories linger on. If you have been reading the new book list, you can see how we are growing. If your donation does not appear in this list, do not fret; it will be there later.

In order to shelve books 1) they must be painted (for placement of numbers); 2) stamped with our ID; 3) cards typed; 4) put into a category; 5) number cards and books; 6) enter title in master book; 7) file cards; and, 8) shelve books.

If by chance your donation has been overlooked, please contact me and I will correct it. Thank you for letting me serve as your librarian.

Irma Curtis

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

| TITLE | DONOR |
|--|-----------------------|
| Woofter Information | Kenneth Kayser |
| Kayser Info | " |
| Stack Family | Brenda Garton |
| Hinkel Family | Nancy Jackson |
| Jackson Info | " |
| Jackson Reunions | " |
| Reger, Gould, Hall, O'Brien, Jackson | " |
| Hall Family Records | " |
| Marks Family | Richard Marks |
| Marks Family Index | " |
| County Formation | William Morrison |
| Old Buncombe Co.NC Bible Records | Jo Ann Stephens |
| Cunningham Grab Bag | " |
| Weston High School Reunion | Alice Swisher |
| Thayer Sleeth | Lolita Guthrie |
| Hope Gas | Rose Mary Dennison |
| Hinzman Family | Charles Heckert |
| WV 1880 Census (Ohio, Hancock, Brook) | William Marsh |
| Yoho and Morris Family | Verna Riggs |
| Index to McWhorter | Robert McWhorter |
| Brown Family Records | Family of Guy Bailey |
| Woofter Family Records | " |
| Ohio Lands | Chuck & Joy Gilchrist |
| Abstracts of Preston Co. Journals | " |
| Southwestern Florida | " |
| Northwest Territory Celebration | " |
| 25th Anniversary Marietta Chamber of Comm. | " |
| Marietta Does It With These | " |
| Genealogical Helpers (several years) | Susie Nicholson |
| Bush Branches | Bette Butcher Topp |
| Butcher Block | " |
| Stratton Notes | " |
| Hampshire Co,VA Index to Census | Bud Allman |
| Historical Records Hampshire & Frederick | " |
| Harmony Church | Nellie Kirkpatrick |
| Mt. Hebron Church | Hazel Hardman |
| Weston Hospital | Lawrence Chapman |
| Sketches | Lawrence Huston |
| Walker Family | Patti Hickman |
| 2 Obituary Books | George (Tom) Scott |
| 4 Misc. Books | " |
| Gilmer, Braxton Cemeteries | " |
| Matheny Family | " |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Blue Books (Several) | Patti ? |
| Hillbilly Papers | Rocky Swisher |
| Genealogical Helpers | " |
| Harrisburg - Rockingham Society Papers | " |
| Laurel Mountain Catalog | " |
| The Hoosier Genealogists | Joyce Chambers |
| Indiana Magazine of History | " |
| The Indiana Junior Historian | " |
| Genealogy | " |
| Lantz Records | Raymond Wolfe |
| Wiley World | " |
| Strader Family History | " |
| Virginia Applachian Notes | " |
| Be-ne-lux Genealogist | " |
| Newsletter (Randolph-Harrison of WV) | " |
| Bath County of VA | " |
| Three Generations of Cutrights - | " |
| John and Rebecca Truby Cutright | |
| David and Rachel Strader Cutright | |
| Sarah Ann Cutright & James Franklin Herron | |
| Ramblings | " |
| The Scout of Buckongehanon | " |
| Saints and Strangers | " |
| History of Lincoln Family | " |
| Kings and Queens | " |
| Hardy County Marriages 1795-1842 | " |
| Upshur County Churches | " |
| History of Indian Camp Comm. -Upshur Co. | " |
| History of Queens - Upshur Co. | " |
| Pastoral Years of Rev. Anthony Henckel | " |
| John Champe | " |
| Wolfe - Nicholas and Christina | " |
| Jacob and Anna (straley) Wolfe | |
| Lanham Family | " |
| McWhorter | " |
| Bible Records (Upshur Co.) | " |
| Stalnaker Family Chronology | " |
| Teter Family of Indiana | " |

HCPD ACTIVITIES IN THE COMING MONTHS

- Mark your calendar now for next year's gathering.
The dates are August 12-14 ; 1993.
 - Special celebration of the 200th anniversary of the
building of the McWhorter Cabin, July 23-25, 1993.
 - Tours of Hacker's Creek for Jane Lew School 4th and
8th grade classes in September and October 1992.
-

ENDOWMENT FUND REPORT

In June 1992 Maurice Allman, president of HCPD, appointed a committee of capable HCPD members to oversee the investment of monies received for the library endowment fund. Appointed were: Charles Gilchrist, chairman; Judge William L. "Les" Fury, Weston, WV; accountant John T. Law, Camden, WV; banker James Sims, Charleston; and Ralph Hinzman, Sr., Weston, an investment broker.

After careful consideration, the committee determined that the fund could be established within the present structure of HCPD by amending the by-laws to include the fund.

The committee presented their proposal to the executive committee and recommended investment in the Lord Abbot U.S. Government Securities Fund which in the recent past has been averaging 8 1/2% interest. The investment broker, Ralph Hinzman, Sr., would donate his brokerage fee.

The executive committee decided to proceed as though the fund were already legally established in the by-laws, i.e., that funds should be invested as the committee determined and that the interest from such funds would be used exclusively for the maintenance of the library, since there was not enough time before the 1992 gathering to make the by-law amendments. The executive committee further decided that two certificates of deposit which were about to expire, should be included in the investment, but not tied to the maintenance fund, because the rate of interest would be greater than in the CD's.

Donations for the Library Maintenance Fund, as of July 31, 1992, were \$16,904, about \$13,000 short of the goal of \$30,000. This amount, together with the principal from the two CD's, has been invested; for the present time, and as long as we can continue to operate from the general fund without placing a burden on the budget, dividends from the investment will be reinvested and allowed to compound because the checking account is paying far less interest.

Donations to the Maintenance Fund are still being accepted. Those who donate \$500 or more will become Life Members of HCPD; donations of \$100-\$500 will be considered as Patrons and the donor will receive one year's free membership in HCPD; donations of less than \$100 are Sponsors. Plaques recognizing all persons who have donated in all three categories are on display in the library; and, as donations are received, new plates are being added.

DONORS TO THE HCPD LIBRARY MAINTENANCE FUNDLife Members

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TWO NEW CEMETERY BOOKS ARE READY

Volumes II and III of Cemeteries of Lewis County, W.Va., and Adjacent Counties compiled by Matha Byrd, Chairman, HCPD Cemetery Committee, have been received from the printer and are FOR SALE. Volume II contains 164 pages of readings, plus an eighteen page index; and Volume III has 180 pages of readings and a 42-page index. Each volume is \$10 postpaid. West Virginia residents must include \$1.20 in sales tax for each volume. Order from: HCPD, PO Box 37, Jane Lew, WV 26378. Please allow four weeks for delivery.

HELP WANTED WITH COLLINS-SUTTON QUERY

In the Volume X, Issue 3, page 140, of the Journal, query number 26 was inquiring for help on the Collins and Sutton families. I inadvertantly left out the name and address of the inquirer, and now I cannot locate the letter. Three persons have asked for the missing name and address. Are you that person?????? Please let us know; and, please contact Anna Herbertson, 6584 Bull Hill Court, Colorado Springs, CO 80919. She has some information for you.

COX-SUTTON-COLLINS CONNECTIONS

by Algie Bailey

Isaac Cox, the Harrison County, West Virginia, pioneer of the Cox family married Sarah Sutton, the daughter of the Reverend David Sutton. I am the tenth generation of this Cox family.

My husband's great-grandmother, Charlotte Burnside, who was the daughter of John Burnside and his wife Elizabeth, married Hudson Bailey. John Burnside married Elizabeth Collins, daughter of John and Hannah (Cozad) Collins, on 15 April 1801.

I think some of the Suttons were instrumental in starting the Simpson Creek Baptist Church at Bridgeport. Page 549-550 of Dorothy Upton Davis' Harrison County History says that James Sutton, a Baptist clergyman, formed a church group on Simpson's Creek into the first Baptist church in northwestern Virginia in 1774. Four churches newly formed in southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, totaling 121 members, were strong enough in 1776 to form the Redstone Association. Simpson Creek joined the Redstone Association 13 October 1777 and became a nucleus of believers who were instrumental in organizing Baptist churches throughout the West Fork River area.

On page 552 of the same book, it says that Mr. Sutton had studied at Hopewell Academy in New Jersey and they named the Hopewell Church, which stood near where the Daniel Davisson Cemetery is on Main Street, Clarksburg, W. Va., after the academy he attended.

In addition, Dr. J. W. Bonner wrote the History of the Simpson Creek Baptist Church which might give more of a lead on the Suttons.

According to the query in Volume X, Issue 3, David Sutton died 113 years before 1888. This would place his date of death in 1775.

Ruby Cox Andre has done considerable research on the Cox, Sutton, Fitz Randolph, Congar and Blossom lines. She

says that David Sutton was born 1703 in Piscataway, New Jersey, moved to Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in 1740. His wife's name is unknown. He had six sons and three daughters. Five of the sons were ministers.

I believe I saw his wife's name as Elizabeth Trembly in the Compendium of American Genealogies.

Isaac Cox married Sarah Sutton who was said to be the youngest child of David Sutton. Hannah Cox and Susanna Cox, sisters of Isaac, were also married to Suttons.

HERALDRY

Anyone intersted in heraldry, heraldic representation, or a family coat of arms, may contact Charles Heckert, Route 4 Box 625B, Buckhannon, WV 26201 for further informatioan. Charlie is a Captain of Arms with the American College of Heraldry, University of Alabama, and in Praetoria, South Africa.

DUES ARE DUE!!!! DUES ARE DUE!!!! DUES ARE DUE!!!!

In case you have any doubts, DUES ARE DUE!!!! Our fiscal year is October 1 to September 31.

This will be the last issue of the Journal you will receive if your dues are not paid before the first week in January, the approximate date of mailing the next Journal.

We hold off mailing the next issue, which is really due in December, because of the Christmas rush at the post office. As it is now, we lose about fifteen Journals each mailing (Is there a Giant Journal Eater out there??); mailing around Christmas would increase the number.

The index for Volume X will be mailed with Volume XI, Issue 1. If your dues are not paid, you will receive only the index.

Because of the cost of mailing single Journals (about \$1.25) as opposed to a greatly reduced cost of mailing them at bulk rate, the executive committee urges all who possibly can send in their dues prior to the first week in January.

Dues cards for 1993 will also be mailed with Volume XI, Issue 1. If you want your card sooner, please include an S.A.S.E. with your dues.

THANK YOU! THANK YOU! THANK YOU! THANK YOU! THANK YOU!

Some burials in Muskingum County, Ohio, of interest to HCPD members,
compiled by Dottie Tunis.

WILLIAMS CEMETERY

Located on Timber Run Grange Hall, from National Rd., west.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| LEWIS, Anna Tanner | 1882-1963 w/o William R. |
| SMITH, Alexander W. | 9/7/1859-1/16/1924 |
| Linnie (Tanner) | 3/30/1861-8/16/1959 w/o Alexander |
| STUMP, Mary A. | 1841-1923 |
| TANNER, Eliza A. | 9/1/1835-10/14/1907 w/o James E. |
| Grace M. | 1877-1961 |
| Hattie O. | 1871-1936 w/o William Hal |
| Hiles E. | 11/10/1862-9/5/1937 |
| James E. | 11/24/1836-9/25/1920 |
| Jane W. | 1848-1936 w/o Oscar |
| Oscar W. | 1844-1931 |
| Susie | 7/2/1864-4/22/1909 w/o Hiles E. |
| William Hal | 1871-1931 |

FINLEY CHAPEL CEMETERY

Located in Falls Twp. on Pinecrest Drive, Muskingum Co Ohio.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| BURGESS, Fannie w/o Henry Flesher | d 3/19/1843 41y 2m |
| FLESHER, Balser | d 2/28/1913 86y |
| Elizabeth w/o Peter | d 11/23/1891 74y 2m 12d |
| Henry | d 7/9/1873 73y 3m 25d |
| Jacob R. s/o H. & F. | d 10/25/1839 11m 27d |
| Josiah | d 6/28/1904 49y |
| Peter | d 12/10/1886 80y 11m 5d |
| Sarah "Our sister" | ----- |
| Sarah J. d/o H. & E. | d 12/21/1894 43y 3m 10d |
| Susanna | 1830-1913 |
| Susannah w/o Josiah | d 10/3/1902 22y |
| HAINES, Elizabeth w/o Washington TANNER | 11/4/1830-8/26/1880/8 |
| LYBARGER, Elizabeth, 2nd wife of Henry FLESHER | d 3/19/1843 41y 2m |
| TANNER, Fannie w/o Balser FLESHER | d 10/21/1889 63y |
| James L. | 11/2/1854-10/14/1907 |
| Mary E. | 1/14/1826-7/22/1907 |
| Thomas | 7/21/1821-5/8/1881 |
| Washington | 10/7/1823-11/2/1896 |

BRUSHY KNOB/TANNER CEMETERY

Located in Falls Twp., Muskingum County, Ohio; from Turn Hills Drive, turn to Helen Drive; cemetery is directly behind house. By Dottie Tunis.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| BEDELL, J. A. | Co. K, 122nd. Ohio Inf. | |
| COATS, Infant | s/o Michael & Prudence | ----- |
| | Prudence w/o Michael | d 6/11/1863 48y 1m 7d |
| COOKE, Sgt. J. E. | Co. G., 97th. Ohio Inf. | |
| COOK, Francis M., | s/o James & Susannah | d 2/7/1866 19y 7m Co. G., |
| | 97th. Ohio Inf. F.M.C. | |
| COOK, Henry U. | "Our father & mother" b Culpepper Co VA-----5, 1789, | |
| | d 1/27/1870, Muskingum Co. Member of Methodist Church | |
| | Sarah Pinnell w/o Henry U., b Culpepper Co VA, 9/28/1786, | |
| | d 2/27/1870 69y S.P.C. | |
| | Robert F. s/o Robert P. & Susannah | d 8/30/1856 7m 17d |
| CRAGE, William M. | s/o L. & C. | d 3/10/1851 1y 8m 2d |
| CRAIG, Levi | | d 11/12/1852 28y 9m 15d |
| FLESHER, Alberta V. | d/o J. & E. | d 4/10/1855 2m 12d |
| | Balser | d 6/21/1833 71y 9m 26d |
| | Elizabeth w/o Josias | d 4/6/1855 20y 3m |
| | John | d 8/20/1862 62y |
| | Matilda d/o Peter & Mary | d 5/26/1847 17y 4d |
| | Mary w/o Balser | d 7/16/1844 74y 8m 21d |
| | Napoleon G. s/o B. & F. | d 9/22/1852 1y 9m 27d |
| | Ruth Ellen d/o Peter & Ellen | 8/24/1850-8/22/1877 |
| | William W. s/o B. & F. | d 6/26/1874 26y 6m 2d |
| ROBERTSON, Sarah E. | w/o George | d 4/17/1855 24y 9m 27d |
| SEARCH, Infant | s/o S. D. & K. | d 6/30/1845 |
| | Infant d/o S. D. & K. | d 6/3/1855 |
| | Lucinda d/o S. D. & K. | d 4/27/1853 28d |
| | Sarah E. d/o S. D. & K. | d 9/10/1841 1y 5m 21d |
| | William M. s/o S. D. & K. | d 2/14/1857 1y 5m 25d |
| SIMPSON, William T. | | d 12/12/1851 71y 11m |
| TANNER, Caroline | w/o David | d 3/8/1860 25y 3m 1d |
| | Deliah w/o James | d 3/15/1868 68y 11m 27d |
| | Delila d/o Samuel & Susan | d 10/1/1856 17y 5m 1d |
| | Edward | d 3/14/1831 68y |
| | Edward | d 11/15/1858 19y 2m 11d |
| | Edith d/o E. & E. | d 4/23/1863 9y 7m 16d |
| | Ida d/o William & E. A. | d 9/29/1861 4m 13d |
| | James | d 4/7/1877 79y 2m 3d |
| | John | d 6/24/1859 66y 5m 13d |
| | Phebe A. d/o William & Eliza A. | d 1/24/1848 2y 7m 2d |
| | Rachel d/o James & Deliah | d 10/26/1865 16y 13d |
| | Zenith s/o E. & E. | d 3/15/1857 1y 3m 16d |
| | Susan w/o Samuel | d 10/11/1856 52y 9m 11d |

Slate stone (broken): "In memory of -- MEL, consort of George--"

THE WESTON COLORED SCHOOL
by Joy Gregoire Gilchrist

For two years, the editor and other officers have been telling you about the historic Weston Colored School and HCPD's efforts to renovate it for the library. When, during the recent gathering, someone asked several specific questions about the old school and race-relations in Lewis County, the point was made that many HCPD members have roots in the area but perhaps have never even visited the area, much less lived here and that they (the distant members) only know what is printed in the "Journal".

Some look at West Virginia not as the Mountain state but as the "Hillbilly" state where there was always fuedin' and fightin' as with the Hatfields and McCoys, where everyone lived back up some holler and dressed and acted in "Beverly Hillbillies" style, and where education was almost non-existent or poor at best and people talk "funny"; others see it as "southern" state where nearly everyone owned slaves and race relations were bad.

The truth lies somewhere in between.

Yes, West Virginians do tend to fuss a bit; but that's the remnants of the fierce independence of their primarily Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. No one, least of all some big shot government agency, is going to tell them what to do (well, maybe they'll listen, if it can be shown there's a good reason behind it).

Yes, most everyone lived back up a holler or perched their home on a hillside; but that was to save the tillable land for crops and cattle.

Yes, West Virginians do talk funny, but not out of ignorance. Words and speech patterns are archaic. Most expressions used today, i.e., "He 'lowed he'd git it done tomorrow," "Bring them books," were considered proper speech in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. They are reflections of an earlier time when the first settlers came into the wilderness and virtually isolated themselves from the outside world because the difficulty of travel in the hills and mountains. Mainstream American life went to the north through Pennsylvania and to the south through the Cumberland Gap, and the hill folk remained.

Now, before I digress too far into the cultural life of the Mountaineers, let's talk about about education in general and black education in particular in Lewis County and in West Virginia - in fact, the history of the Weston Colored School..

In trans-allegheeny Virginia, public education of children, black and white, was non-existent prior to the Civil War. The relatively few schools were operated as private institutions supported by subscription.

Most of us were taught that the Civil War, and West Virginia's formation, were the result of slavery. While this was one of the major reasons in the deep South, such was not the case in western Virginia where there were only about 13,000 slaves in the entire state and in Lewis County where there were less than 200 owned by the "nabobs at the county seat (Weston) and the very rich farmers."

Slavery was unprofitable and unpopular in an area where most farmers struggled in a rocky soil to raise sufficient crops to feed their own families and the agricultural market was a great distance away over very poor roads.

A closer study of the times would reveal that the lack of education - or, at least Tidewater Virginia's disregard for the education of youth "over the mountains" - was one of the major factors behind the separation of West Virginia from Virginia in 1863.

School terms were short; books were rare; and, consequently, except for the fortunate few, most of the common folk could do little more than write their name, cipher some, and read the Bible.

Among the blacks, slave and freedman, there was even less education. Although it was unpopular and unlawful, by Virginia law, a few received "some modicum of knowledge from their masters." There is no way to measure the education received in this manner by the blacks of Lewis County.

After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau and the Freedmen's Relief Commission of the North established some schools with volunteer teachers in parts of West Virginia - but not in Lewis County.

Some schools, including the first school for blacks in West Virginia at Parkersburg, were opened with private funds. In the fall of 1869, under the leadership of Benjamin Owen, English immigrant, businessman and founder of the Weston Sentinel, a much needed "colored" school was opened for a few students in an abandoned church building near the extreme head of Main Street (across from the water department) with Owen as the teacher. Miss Bird Jodon followed Owen and taught a few terms between 1874 and 1880.

Although a law was passed establishing public schools for Negroes in 1866 and the revised West Virginia Constitution in 1872 provided that whites and blacks should not be taught in the same school, there were restrictions on the number of students required for the segregated schools - thirty children between the ages of six and twenty-one; and there were still not enough black children in the newly established Weston Independent School District. However,

schools, usually one-room, some of log and some of frame construction, were opened around the county for the white children.

By 1880 census, the black population of Lewis County reached 383, with 180 living in the Weston Independent School District. Of the blacks living out in the county, some were on Goosepen in Courthouse District and some were in Freeman's Creek District where both groups farmed; others lived in the Jane Lew area where the fathers and young men were employed in the tannery operated by John Turner Hacker. Of the blacks in Weston, most were employed as laborers or domestics. There were thirty-six children of school age. Only sixteen were attending the school at the church; most of the remainder were employed as domestics or "working around."

#####

Black Children Attending School in Weston in 1880

Fannie Bailus (Bailey)
Henry Branson
Ada Lee
Laura, Emma and John Grigsby
Edgar and John Jones
Alice, Sophronia and Olive Lee
Nelson, Isabella and Thomas Perkins
Gertie R. Ray
Alice Martin

#####

Finally, in 1881, the number of students required for a black public school was reduced to fifteen by the West Virginia State Legislature. The Weston Independent School Board took action. Land was obtained from Bennett on 18 June 1881 at what is now 345 Center Street and construction began. G. W. Lawson, Superintendant of Lewis County Schools, reported in a letter to the Weston Democrat during the spring of 1883 that "the board of education erected a very neat brick school building for the colored children the past year."

The main part of the Weston Colored School, measuring 15' to the eaves, was 22' x 28, about the same size and in the same style as other one-room schools throughout the county. On the front there was a wooden alcove or porch, according to extant Sanborn maps. The roof was slate. There was an outdoor toilet to the rear of the building and a hand-dug well on the side. The school was heated with a

coal or wood stove and light came from the three windows in one side of the building and the kerosene lamps.

Circa 1890 an ornate wrought iron fence was placed around the school property.

By 1894, the "colored church" (A.M.E.) was erected nearby at what is now the corner of Center and Fourth Streets.

The construction of these two institutions close to each other would indicate that they were in the midst of a black neighborhood; but, they were not. Several black families lived in another area of town, along Cottage Avenue, but there were many who "lived in" with whites throughout Weston. The buildings seem to have been erected in this location for two reasons: first, because the land, according to a tradition among the blacks of present-day Weston, was given to the black people for their use; and, second, because it was a swampy area that frequently flooded from the nearby West Fork River and was of no use for other construction.

By 1912 the coal stove was replaced with gas and electricity was installed.

Between 1921 and 1929 the building was enlarged with a twelve foot addition to the the front and the facade was changed from a plain gabled roof to a Mission curvilinear gable - the Spanish look that we see today. In 1923 separate toilets for males and females were installed along with a cement walkway; about the same time, a flag pole was erected to the right of the front door.

There were two trees in the school yard according to Charles Perkins, a former student. One was an apple tree.

Sometime in the 1940's, a hot lunch program was instituted for the children. The first cook, Sally Perkins, cooked in a curtained off area of the school room; later, this was moved to a building at the back of the school yard. Mary Perkins took over the cooking tasks from her mother-in-law and held the position till the school closed in 1954.

In the late 40's, inside plumbing was installed in a small addition to the school.

George T. Jones, an Ohio-born mulatto, who had been teaching in the church-school became the first teacher in the Weston Colored School. After several terms he left to become a minister.

The white women, - Hattie Hood, Grace Rigsby and Anna Wells - each taught a term after Jones. They were followed by three black men who after a term aplece left for more lucrative positions.

The most dedicated educator at the school was L. O. Wilson who taught fifteen years, took a three year break to become Law Librarian at the West Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals in Charleston, and returned to teach

another year before his death in 1918.

Mr. Wilson, a progressive teacher, reorganized the school, improved its methods of instruction, and started a library. His starting salary was \$40 a month.

When he was not working with his students, he gave his time to the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal order committed to philanthropic purposes. Recognized by his brethren for his astute leadership abilities, he was selected Grand Commander of the order for the State of West Virginia, a position he held at his death.

His tombstone at Macpelah Cemetery reads:

Sir L. O. Wilson
Aug 25, 1871 - Feb. 12, 1918
Grand Commander of the
Knights of Pythias of
West Virginia

During the 1920's and 1930's, there were usually 20-25 students enrolled in the eight grades. The teachers, faced with a crowded classroom, maintained strict discipline; one, Hobart Mick, served as his own truant officer, checking to be sure students were ill when not in school.

This discipline, together with a well-rounded curriculum, prepared the students to go on to segregated high schools in Clarksburg (Kelly-Miller) and Buckhannon (Victoria). Some of the students boarded in Clarksburg and Buckhannon. Others commuted by public transportation.

In the early 1940's, Mrs. _____ Johnson (she was 100 years old in April 1992), wife of the A.M.E. minister and the mother of one of the students argued with the Lewis County School Board for remuneration for transportation to these distant high schools. She won. Jim Chester remembers that his mother was reimbursed \$94 a year for his transportation to Kelly-Miller.

Perry Arters, the last teacher in the Weston Colored School, had only two students, Frieda Perkins and Mary Queen, in the school's final year. When Mr. Arters first came to Lewis County, he taught on Goosepen where there were several black families. After his tenure at Weston, he taught music at Alderson-Broadus College in Philippi. He retired to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, his hometown, and died there.

The Weston Colored School was not unlike most of the 103 one-room schools in Lewis County in 1900. Eight grades were taught to children ranging in age from six to fifteen or sixteen. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, history and geography were frequently learned by rote and example - the younger children learning from the older ones. There

were spelling bees, field trips and programs for parents and graduation ceremonies, such as the one at which this picture was taken.



Top row- Lillian Johnson, Delsy Grigsby, Gertrude Grigsby, Dorothy Wilson, Bob Perkins

2nd. row- Clayton Wilson, Hughes Wilson, & Charles Johnson

3rd. row- James Chester, John Grigsby, & Mandell Rhea

Bottom row- Mary Lou Coston, Mary Ann Stanford & Dianne Coston

On left- Teacher (Interim) Mrs. Florence Warfield

When the Weston Colored School closed in 1954, following the Brown vs Board of Education decision in the United States Supreme Court, its students went to St. Patrick's Catholic School; they had not yet been accepted as students in the Lewis County public schools. However, by 1956 Lewis County public schools were completely integrated.

Recollections of life in the Weston Colored School seem to be pleasant ones for former students. On the day of the dedication of the old building as the Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum, former students Rahlene Elder, Nancy Gardner, Charles Johnson and Frieda Perkins gathered in front of the blackboard of their old classroom and there were peals of laughter mixed among their, "Remember when. . . ."

Today Lewis County's black population has shrunk - to perhaps fifteen or twenty in the whole county. Most blacks left the area - as have thousands of county whites - to seek better jobs in Ohio, Maryland, Washington, D.C., Detroit, and points beyond.

But the education they received at the Weston Colored School and then at Kelly-Miller or Victoria provided the basis for productive adult lives. Some, like Charles Perkins, went to the military and then came home to work; others, like Charles Johnson who was the first black to integrate West Virginia Weleyn College at Buckhannon, went on to college and then to responsible jobs as federal employees. Most became, along with their white neighbors in Weston and every other small town across the land, the backbone of America.

The discerning reader will note that there has been no mention of race relations in this article - and that's because there never has been a real problem between the races in Weston - at least not in recent times. As Charles Johnson, black man and former student at the school says, "My recollections of Weston remind me of the old song, 'Those Dear Hearts and Gentle People Who Live in My Hometown.' I was fortunate to grow up here. Although I grew up here when segregation still existed, the color of my skin didn't seem to make a difference. I was accepted."

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TEACHERS AT THE WESTON COLORED SCHOOL

This list is compiled partially from sketchy records of the Weston Independent School District and the Lewis County Board of Education and partially from the unpublished manuscript of Roy Bird Cook entitled, "Weston Colored School."

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Teacher</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1882 | George Jones | |
| | Hattie Hood | |
| | Grace Rigsby | |
| 1893-1894 | Anna Wells | |
| 1895-1896 | William P./M. Crump | |
| 1897-1898 | Frank L. Jefferson* | |
| | J. W. Robinson | |
| 1898 | L. O. Wilson | \$40/month |
| 1899 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1901 | L. O. Wilson | \$45/month |
| 1902 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1903 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1904 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1905 | L. O. Wilson | \$55/month (1) |
| 1906 | L. O. Wilson | \$65/month |
| 1907 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1908 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1909 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1910 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1911 | L. O. Wilson | \$75/month |
| 1912 | L. O. Wilson | |
| 1913 | Professor Hurd | |
| 1914 | L. O. Wilson (2) | |
| 1915 | Robert Hurd | |
| 1916 | Robert Hurd | |
| 1917 | L. O. Wilson (3) | |
| 1918-1919 | J. W. Bridges | |
| 1919-1920 | A. J. Smoot | |
| 1920-1921 | W. E. Gibbons | \$112.50/month (4) |
| 1921-1922 | Benjamin F. Clark | |
| 1922-1923 | Benjamin F. Clark | |
| 1923-1923 | Charles H. Lawrence | |
| 1923-1924 | L. C. Farrar | |
| 1924-1925 | L. C. Farrar | |
| 1925-1926 | L. C. Farrar | |
| 1927-1928 | L. C. Farrar | |
| 1929 | Leslie Shivley | |
| 1930 | James Wade | |
| 1931 | James Wade | |
| 1932-1933 | James Wade | |
| 1933-1934 | James Wade | |

DATES, PLACES AND EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN
ELIAS HUGHES: FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO
by Robert Tharp

The American Historical Genealogical Society ranks the Hughes family among its "forty-nine best families." The surname Hughes comes from the Welsh ap Hugh, or son of Hugh. "Hugh" means comfort, or in the Gaelic, a guest or stranger. For the most part they came from Wales.

I. The Early Life of Elias

Elias was probably the fifth of ten children born to Thomas and Mary (Baker?) Hughes. Jesse, Elias and Thomas, Jr. were all noted frontiersmen and Indian fighters in western Virginia, known as West Virginia today. Jesse and Elias had the woodsmen and pioneer reputations in western Virginia that Daniel Boone had in Kentucky.

Elias, sometimes called "Ellis", was born about 1755 in what is known today as Hardy County, West Virginia near the south branch of the Potomac River. Hardy County borders the state of Virginia today. West Virginia became a state in 1863 during the Civil War.

In 1770, Elias came to Harrison County, West Virginia, located in the north central part of the state.

In 1772, Elias was one of the first three explorers of the Little Kanawha.

When the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought in 1774, Elias fought under General Lewis, who commanded the left wing of the army of Lord Dunmore, who was then governor of Virginia. Elias was the last survivor of that battle, which opened the Northwest Territory. Some regard this as the first battle of the Revolutionary War. He served as a ranger and spy throughout the Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783. During the twenty-one years between the Battle of Point Pleasant (1774)

and the signing of the Greenville Treaty (1795), Elias was either a scout or spy on the frontier settlements bordering on the Ohio River.

In April of 1778, Thomas Hughes, Sr., father of Elias, was killed by Indians on Hacker's Creek, West Virginia. Both Elias and his brother Jesse pledged to "kill Indians as long as they lived." This incident intensified an already existing hatred of Indians. As a result, it was said that he personally killed ninety-nine Indians. His childhood sweetheart and a brother were also killed by Indians.

II. Elias Takes A Bride

Jane Sleeth became the bride of Elias in 1780/81 or earlier by some records. His son Jonathan said that his father was past the age of 25 when he married. Jane was the daughter of Alexander Sleeth, a Scotchman, who was said to stand nearly seven feet tall. History has not been kind to her as she was described as a "muscular, squaw-like female." She was a faithful wife, bearing sixteen children. Fourteen lived to become adults.

III. Rattlesnakes Don't Make Good Bed Partners

While Elias and his brother Jesse were noted for confrontations with Indians, Jesse, his wife and one of their infant children had a harrowing experience of a different kind. One night Jesse was awakened from a sound sleep when he felt a living creature trying to work its way upward between his throat and the close-fitting collar of his homespun shirt. The contact of a cold, whip-like body with his own, caused him to suspect the nature of intruder.

Calmly he awakened his wife and instructed her to get out of bed with the baby, and to remove the bed clothing. She did this while the snake continued to try to get his head past the shirt collar. With the covers removed and with a single lightening-like movement, Jesse bounded to the floor several feet away. A large yellow rattlesnake fell at his feet and prepared for battle, but was soon killed. The next morning Jesse went snake hunting and found in the end of a hollow log of his cabin, five copperheads and one rattlesnake. Such were the unexpected dangers of frontier life.

IV. More About Elias

In the 1782 Census of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia) Elias was listed at the head of a family of five. In the 1785 Census of Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia) Elias was listed as Ellis, at the head of a family of six. These enumerations included parents.

In 1796, Elias became a hunter for a surveying party who were running the range lines of land lying in what is now Licking County. General Rufus Putnam was surveyor general of the United States at this time. Elias was impressed with the fine bottom lands of the Licking and resolved to leave his mountain home and "go west."

The next year (1797) Elias left his mountain home in the spring with his wife and twelve children. By foot and pack horses they made their way to the mouth of the Licking River for one year. A boat called a piroque, made from a hollow log was also used. It was large enough for a barrel to lie across it.

The Hughes family (12) and the John Ratliff family (6) built on the north bank of the Licking River at the present site of Zanesville, Ohio. During their stay Mrs. Hughes gave birth to a daughter. Their cabin was built near the present day lower Linden Avenue.

V. Elias Comes To Licking County

On April 6, 1798, Captain Elias Hughes and his family started out for what would become known as Licking County. They traveled as fast as their geese could be driven as they drove them and cut a path to travel upon. Jonathan and his brother, who was eighteen months older, were each placed in a salt sack, hung over the pommels of the saddle, and were carried to the Bowling Green in that manner.

The Bowling Green was located about four miles east of Newark on the banks of the Licking, a short distance above the mouth of Bowling Green Run. This was the first permanent settlement in Licking County. This area was a part of Fairfield County until 1808. The Hughes family resided here on the Bowling Green for about ten years. Four more children were born to the family during this period. Henry Hughes (1797) is credited with being the first white child born in Licking County although one source credits Elias Jr., a younger brother.

In 1801, two Indians stole four horses belonging to Hughes, Ratliff, Weedman and Bland. When morning came, they pursued them. They caught up with them on Owl Creek and shot them. Hughes, who had known the Indians and believed they were engaged in stealing horses, returned the horses to

their owners for a compensation in skins and furs. Weedman had not joined the chase. Bland and Ratliff would have been content with getting their horses back but Hughes insisted emphatically and convinced them to his thinking. A block house was erected on the Bowling Green as protection against the friends of the horse-thieves, who were angry against the whites for killing them. However, the blockhouse was never needed and the incident passed.

When the first company of militia was raised within the county in 1802, Elias was elected captain, and he commanded it for a number of years.

In 1809, Elias and his family became early settlers of Newton Township. They lived on the North Fork on a farm owned by Samuel Davis. One account credits Elias as being the first resident in what was the present village limits of Chatham also in 1809.

Being close to sixty years of age, Elias volunteered for the defense of Fort Meigs during the War of 1812. He was elected lieutenant of his company. Three of his sons were also engaged in the war, with at least one son contracting a disease and dying. The successful defense of the fort near Toledo checked the British and Indians and kept them from coming into the central part of Ohio.

Elias lived several years at Clinton in Knox County. This was probably in or near Mt. Vernon, which is located in that area.

Jonathan, son of Elias, was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner in Mt. Vernon in 1815. Jonathan married Lovina Davis on June 9, 1817 and they had five children. Jonathan carried on the carpentry

business in Utica for thirty years. Jonathan, on his eightieth birthday, cut and split 130 rails in five hours and forty minutes, walked 50 rods to his work, and ate dinner during this period of time. Jonathan never drank whisky or used tobacco. He was a strong Prohibitionist.

From Clinton, Elias returned to Licking County and located in Monroe Township near Johnstown.

In 1827, Jane (Sleeth) Hughes, wife of Elias, died and was buried in an unmarked grave near Johnstown. She was of the Presbyterian faith and her children were instructed in accordance with those beliefs.

Jane had the following known brothers and sisters: Margaret was born in Ireland in 1747; Alexander, Jr. was born in Virginia in 1750; and Thomas (unknown). Jane is thought to have been born about 1760.

VI. The Latter Years of Elias

Following the death of his wife, Elias moved to Utica in 1828 to live with his son Jonathan. For many years Elias benefited from a government pension which provided for him rather well. During the latter years of his life, Elias was partially then totally blind but he was patient and exhibited courage to the end. His mind turned to religious matters and he cherished hopes of a happy future inspired by the Christian faith. He was thought to be of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not until the loss of his sight and when there were no more "Injuns to kill" did his thoughts turn to the "future life."

At the age of eighty (1835?) Elias walked from Utica to Muskingum County to visit his daughter, a distance of about forty miles, before sunset the same day. He had been blind

in one eye before the walk but when he reached his daughter's, he was totally blind. Other than blindness, his health was excellent until his death.

As to personal appearance, Elias was small in size, of light build, had small hands and, could wear a woman's shoe. His hair was cut off evenly at the shoulders. His eyes were blue and he was always clean shaven. He wore a hunting shirt and refused to wear a coat. He refused to have buttons on his coat, but instead fastened it with pieces of tape. The shirt was blue trimmed in red, with red fringe around the edge.

It was claimed that Elias could read and write although his pension signature appeared as an "X". Perhaps his blindness was a factor. He was a total abstainer, something unusual on the frontier.

December 22, 1844, is the date of death inscribed on the tombstone of Elias Hughes. Elias was buried in the Utica Cemetery with military honors. His tombstone is still readable today. The tombstone inscription reads "aged 97 years." At the interment, crossed cannons were discharged over his grave, and thus came to a close the life of a skillful warrior, frontiersman, and our county's founding father.

VII. Some Notes About The Hughes Children

Girls born to Elias and Jane Hughes were Margaret (married a Jones), Mary (married a Foster), Susanna (married a Leach), Sudna (married a Martin), Sarah (married Samuel Davis - 4 April 1808 at Licking County, Ohio), Jane (married Abraham Hight - 4 June 1812 at Licking County, Ohio, and Kate (unmarried). Sons included

Thomas, Henry, David, Jonathan, Elias, Jr., and Job. Two others died while quite young.

Records in the U.S. Treasury Department show that the pension due Elias at the time of his death was paid to Susanna Leach, Margaret Jones, Sarah Davis, Job, Elias, Jonathan Hughes and Sudna Martin.

VIII. Some Closing Thoughts

On July 27, 1990, The Licking County Historical Society met at Best Western Newark Inn to recognize Elias Hughes as a recipient of the Society's heritage Award. It was my pleasure to give a brief history of his life and to unveil a plaque recognizing Captain Elias Hughes as the first permanent settler of Licking County.

In closing, I would like to extend a special word of thanks to Mrs. Dreama Hughes. Dreama has been most kind in sharing with me a number of materials that she has assembled about the Hughes family. She is still trying to determine her tie-in with the family. Her willingness to help has added considerable detail to my effort.

IX. Suggested Sources of Information About Elias Hughes

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MARTIN WETZEL SR. and FAMILY
and Some Bonnett Connections
Compiled by Wilma Ratliff

Hans Martin Wetzel (Wietzel) came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 21 Sep 1731 aboard the ship "Brittania" of London, England - having sailed from Rotterdam by way of Cowes, England. They came with a company of 269 Germans under the leadership of Johann Bartholmew Rieger (1707-1769), a student at Heidelberg University and an early Reformed pastor.

Rieger moved to Amwell, New Jersey, after a few years in Pennsylvania, and worked there until 1739. In that year he accepted a call to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four years.

From 1731 to 1739, the Wetzels' whereabouts are unknown. There is no reason to suspect that they continued their association with Rieger. In fact, when Martin Wetzel first appeared in Maryland, he did so as a Lutheran, not a Reformed. He and his wife Barbara were a witness on 17 June 1739 for a baptism of Johann Bernhardt Weinmar's child.

Martin Wetzel's first land survey on 25 November 1741 called "Mill Place" was 100 acres located on the west side of "Little Hunting Creek near the lower end of a small island." The land lay near the German Monocacy Road some two miles north of present-day Lewistown, Maryland. It is possible that this had been Wetzel's home before the date of survey, but he assigned the certificate to Handel Barrick who received the patent on 26 October 1742.

On 28 May 1743 Daniel Dulany assigned the certificate of survey for his "Wine Garden" to Martin Wetzel's neighbor, Jacob Bonnett, who on the same day reassigned it to Wetzel. Wetzel received the patent.

In 1743 Martin Wetzel, Sr., also received the patent for "Bonnett's Resolution," which had been surveyed for Daniel Dulany on 11 Nov 1742. He sold "Bonnett's Resolution" on 9 May 1749 to Martin Wetzel, Jr., according to Deed Book B, pp 35, Frederick County, Maryland, courthouse records.

Martin Wetzel, Sr., was naturalized on 19 October 1743.

Aboard the "Brittania" with Martin, Sr., who was born in Germany, circa 1700, were his wife, Maria Barbara, aged 33 (b ca 1702), and three children: Hans Martin Wetzel, Jr., aged 6 (b ca 1725); Nicholas Wetzel, aged 4 (b ca 1727); and, Katharina Wetzel, aged 3 (b ca 1728).^{¶1°}

Of these four children of Hans Martin and Maria Barbara Wetzel, Martin Jr. may have married Elizabeth Cromerston ^{¶2°}, Nicholas married Elizabeth Bonnett ^{¶3°} and lived six

miles west of now Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Va, ¶4° and George Henry, the American-born son married Catherine Sarah Weatherholtz and lived in the Brock's Gap area of Rockingham County, Va. ¶5°

Jaques Bonet (Jean Jacques/Jacob Bonnett) arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a thirty-two year old immigrant aboard the ship, "Elizabeth." He was listed among the 58 "Palatines" who with their families made up the total of 172 passengers on board. ¶6° He brought with him his wife Mary, also age 32, and four children who ranged in age from nine months to eight years. But it was a sad arrival, for daughters Susanna, age 4, and Christina, age 2, had died on the way and only Margaret, the eldest, and Johan Simon, the youngest remained alive. ¶7°

Jacob, as his name was spelled in Maryland records, first appeared in the Maryland land records ten years later. He received the "Wine Garden" property in 1743 which he then reassigned to Martin Wetzel. Wetzel also received in 1743 the patent for "Bonnett's Resolution", thereby suggesting other dealings between the two men. On 26 May 1744 Bonnett had his own land survey and received his certificate for "Battleham," located on the west bank of Hunting Creek below the fork of the said creek. The parcel lays between present-day Lewistown and Creagerstown, Maryland. In 1753 Jacob had this tract resurveyed from 100 to 250 acres and assigned it to John Hoofman.

According to some sources, Jacob Bonnett was twice married. One daughter, Mary, b at Paoli, Pennsylvania, in 1735 married John Wetzel in 1756. ¶8°

Based upon Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland from 1721-1743 by Dr. Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern.

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Editor's Notes:

¶1° According to Ruth Strother, Sellersburg, Indiana, only one other child can be proven for this family. Henry, b ca 1735, was named in Hans Martin Wetzel, Sr.'s, will in Hardy County as "my oldest son born in this country."

¶2° ¶3° Although Prof. J. Clarke Sanders of Keyser, WV, believed that Elizabeth Cromerston was the wife of Nicholas Wetzel, it is incorrect. According to Howard Bonnett, Lake Forest, IL, and Ruth Strother, Nicholas' marriage to Elizabeth Bonnett 3 Apr 1749 is recorded in the Evangelical Lutheran Church records, Fredericksburg, MD. Indications are that the marriages of Martin Jr. and Elizabeth Cromerston and that of Nicholas and Elizabeth Bonnett were a double wedding. It has been suggested that Elizabeth Bonnett was a daughter of the immigrant Jean Jacques/Jacob

Bonnett by a second marriage; again, there is no proof.

¶4° Wilma Ratliff letter 3 Sep 1992

¶5° Henry's first name supplied by Ruth Strother. Anna Katharina is named as his wife in his will. According to Wilma Ratliff Henry married Catherine Sarah Weatherholtz in 1758.

¶6° HCJ, Vol. 2, Iss. 2, pp. 61

¶7° Ibid.

¶8° John Wetzel's relationship to Hans Martin Wetzel, Sr., who arrived aboard the "Britannia" is unknown according to Ruth Strother. This John, better known as "Captain John," was born in 1733, probably in Holland, and was the brother of a Martin Wetzel, born in 1731 in Holland, who came to America in 1747 and settled in Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and who should not be confused with the family of Hans Martin Wetzel, Sr., who arrived in America in 1731.

Captain John Wetzel and his wife, Mary Bonnett, were the parents of the famed "Deathwind" Lewis Wetzel.

Dates, Places and Events in the Life of Captain Hughes -
Continued from page - 171

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THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
JOHN THEODORE SCHIEFER
(1830-1864)
LEWIS COUNTY HERO - CIVIL WAR TRAGEDY
by
William Foster Hayes III

PART XIV

(CONCLUSION)

John Theodore Schiefer and Amanda Smith had five children.
I will now include Family Charts for each of the five.

Clarissa Virginia Schiefer

b. 9 Feb 1853 Bush's Mills, Lewis Co, VA

m. 7 Nov 1872 Edwin E. Bond, poss. son of Richard Bond

b. Oct 1852 VA

d. Lewis Co, WV

Their children:

1. May Bond

b. 1873 Lewis Co, WV

2. Oscar Bond

b. Mar 1877 Lewis Co, WV

3. Charles Bond

b. Sep 1878 Lewis Co, WV

m. Daisy Heath

4. Earl Bond

b. May 1890 Lewis Co, WV

5. Opal Bond

b. Jul 1893 Lewis Co, WV

m. ? Griggs

d. Morgantown, WV

5. ? Bond

b. ca 1897 Lewis Co, WV

d. ca 1898

6. Lee Bond

b. ca 1901

d. Richmond, VA



John Theodore Schiefer
Clarissa Virginia Schiefer Bond
(Photo - ca 1913)



Edwin E. Bond
(Photo - ca 1928)

Aunt Ginny and Uncle Eddie lived in West Virginia, but did visit my grandparents a few times in Illinois.

- George Nicholas Schiefer (farmer, emigr. to IL ca 1892)
 b. 3 Mar 1855 Bush's Mills, Lewis Co, VA
 m. 28 Dec 1891 Lewis Co, WV Elizabeth Ann Taylor, dau.
 of John W. Taylor (b. ca 1848) and Maureen (Marine/
 Marna/Morna) S. Smith (b. ca 1845) (m. 29 Aug 1867
 Lewis Co, WV)
 b. ca 1869
 d. Little Rock, IL (near Plano)
 d. Little Rock, IL (near Plano)
 Their children:
 1. Georgie Elizabeth Schiefer
 b. ca 1890
 m. 3 Jul 1909 Sherman Lafayette Montgomery
 b. ca 1884
 2. Grover Cleveland Schiefer
 b. 13 Oct 1892
 m. 19 Apr 1924 Nellie Brown (Her guardian: George
 L. Snyder)
 b. 1905/6
 d. 19 Aug 1955 Roanoke, Lewis Co, WV (bur. Briar
 Point Cem.)

Uncle George and Aunt Lizzie raised my mother on their farm in Little Rock, IL, for her first five years. Up to that age Mother had been merely called "Baby" by her parents. So, at age 5, Uncle George and Aunt Lizzie gave her the name "Bessie," which she subsequently changed to "Betty."



George Nicholas Schiefer (ca 1879) Elizabeth Ann Taylor Schiefer (1891)



Uncle George and Aunt Lizzie's house in Little Rock, IL

(photo - ca 1915)

Aunt Lizzie on the porch

This is the house where my mother spent her 1st 5 years.

John Theodore Schiefer

Charles Lee Schiefer

- b. 29 Aug 1857 Bush's Mills, Lewis Co, VA
- m. (1) 5 May 1879 Catherine Calvy
 - b. ca 1859
 - d. ca 1880/1
- m. (2) ca 1891 Florence May Stone (of Hodgeville, Upshur Co, WV)
 - b. Mar 1869 WV
 - d. 1938 Clarksburg, Harrison Co, WV (bur. William L. Smith Cem.)
- d. 1911 Clarksburg, Harrison Co, WV (bur. William L. Smith Cem.)

Their children:

1. Howard Lee Schiefer
 - b. 20 Feb 1893 Plano, IL
 - m. 1915/6 Baltimore, MD Dorothy "Dolly" Conley, dau. of Benjamin Franklin Conley and Sarah Fortney
 - b. 8 Apr 1893 Newburg, WV
 - d. 22 Jun 1985 Mountain View, Howell Co, MO (bur. Plano, IL)
 - d. 24 Nov 1952 Oswego, IL (bur. Plano, IL)
2. Opal C. Schiefer
 - b. Apr 1894 Roanoke, Lewis Co, WV
 - m. Robert W. McDonald
 - d. Nutter Fort, Harrison Co, WV (bur. Stonewood)
 - d. 1973 Nutter Fort, Harrison Co, WV (bur. Stonewood)
3. Pearl B. Schiefer
 - b. Dec 1896 WV
 - m. Guy S. Bailey
 - d. 1957/8 Weston, Lewis Co, WV (bur. William L. Smith Cem.)
4. Hugh Andrew Schiefer
 - b. 9 Oct 1897
 - m. ? ?
 - d. Sturgeon Bay, WI
5. Daisy May Schiefer
 - b. Feb 1900
 - m. William Sims
 - d. ca 1932
 - d. 1976 Clarksburg, Harrison Co, WV (bur. Green-lawn Cem.)
6. Flora Schiefer (twin)
 - b. ca 1901
 - m. Raymond Powell
 - d. 1974 Huntington Park, CA

John Theodore Schiefer

7. Leora Schiefer (twin)
b. ca 1901
m. Michael Holman
d. 1971 Huntington Park, CA
8. Myrtle Gay Schiefer
b. 30 Jun 1902
m. Ernest Delaney (De Laney)
d. Parkersburg, Wood Co, WV
d. 1974 FL
9. Orfa (Opha) J. Schiefer
b. 28 Jan 1904
d. 18 Sep 1904 (cholera) (bur. William L. Smith Cem.)
10. Marvin C. Schiefer
b. 16 Apr 1907
d. 6 Sep 1907 (cholera) (bur. William L. Smith Cem.)
11. Martin Robert Schiefer (currently living in Clarksburg)
b. 6 Aug 1908 Indian Run, Roanoke, WV
m. 1937 Jalala Mae Dennison
b. 1914

Uncle Charles and Aunt Florence lived briefly in Illinois with the the other Schiefers, but then returned to West Virginia. The family records of their children do not mention a first marriage to Catherine Calvy, but the Lewis Co Court Records seem to indicate that this was the Charles Lee Schiefer that married her.

On the following page I show a photo of Uncle George and Uncle Charles (ca 1885), well identified. The second photo is purported to be Aunt Florence and Uncle Charles (ca 1891), but disputed by some. I'd be glad if some one of our readers could tell me for sure.

The page after (p. 138) is definitely Aunt Mollie. Also, if any reader has any knowledge about where she and Mr. Bird moved, please let me know.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Civil War conferred great damage on the Schiefer family. Before that awful conflict the family stayed together, farmed together, were bonded the way emigrant families most often are. But in the few decades following the War, they seem to split off into different factions, moving to the Middle West and sadly losing contact with each other.



Purported to be Florence May Stone Schiefer and Charles
Lee Schiefer (ca 1891)



On the left - George Nicholas Schiefer
On the right - Charles Lee Schiefer

(ca 1891)

John Theodore Schiefer

Mary Elizabeth A. "Mollie" Schiefer

b. 28 Mar 1860 Bush's Mills, Lewis Co, VA
m. 25 Dec 1879 Lewis Co, WV W. H. Bird

Aunt Mollie and her husband W. H. Bird have covered
their tracks pretty well following their 1879 marriage.
Frankly, I don't know where they went.



John Theodore Schiefer

Martha McClellan Schiefer


- b. 27 Nov 1862 Bush's Mills, Lewis Co, VA
- m. 3 Sep 1893 Alvin Darius Mitchell (see above)
- d. 19 Sep 1952 Oswego, IL

Their children:

1. Audra Ray Mitchell
 - b. 19 May 1894 Roanoke, WV
 - m. (1) 1914 Bessie Graham
 - b. 1894
 - d. 23 Nov 1918
 - m. (2) 3 Oct 1928 Rosalie Lathrop
 - b. 7 May 1900
 - d. 22 May 1962
 - d. 14 Dec 1953 Milwaukee, WI
2. Vera May Mitchell
 - b. 30 May 1896 Roanoke, WV
 - d. 22 Mar 1967 Aurora, IL
3. Harry Mitchell
 - b. 5 Dec 1897 Oswego, IL
 - m. 12 Nov 1921 Rena Fay Carlson
 - b. 18 Feb 1894
 - d. Dec 1966 Oswego, IL
 - d. 21 Jan 1959 Oswego, IL
4. Howard Mitchell
 - b. 10 Jul 1899
 - m. 2 Apr 1927 Martha Naden (currently living Naperville, IL)
 - b. 3 Jul 1901
 - d. 1 Apr 1936 Oswego, IL
5. Bessie (later Betty) Mitchell (currently living Tucson, AZ)
 - b. 18 Feb 1902 Hinckley, IL
 - m. 11 Feb 1924 Chicago, IL William Foster Hayes II
 - b. 12 Oct 1899 Owensboro, KY
 - d. 14 Apr 1986 Tucson, AZ
6. Nellie Elizabeth Mitchell
 - b. 2 Feb 1904 IL
 - d. 18 Feb 1950 Oswego, IL

Great Grandmother Amanda Smith Schiefer made my grandmother's wedding trousseau, back in 1893, lavishing it with an inordinate amount of tie-silk ("it lasts the longest").

The upper photo on the following page is my grandmother on her wedding day. The lower photo shows her and Grampa Mitchell with their oldest 4 children (ca 1900).



Upper photo:
Martha McClellan
Schiefer on her
wedding day -
3 Sep 1893

Lower photo: Alvin
Darius Mitchell and
Martha McClellan
Schiefer Mitchell
(Photo - ca 1900)
Children (L - R):
Vera Mitchell age 4
Harry Mitchell age 3
Howard Mitchell age 1
Ray Mitchell age 6





Nellie
Elizabeth
Mitchell

Martha
McClellan
Schiefer
Mitchell

Vera
May
Mitchell

Alvin
Darius
Mitchell

(Photo - Oswego, IL - ca 1930)

My Grandma Mitchell, pictured above, grew up with no father. She rebelled against being an indoor person; she had watched her mother live day and night at the sewing machine, and Grandma Mitchell hated it. Her family called her "Mattie," but most other Lewis Countyans knew her as "Bob." This was the result of her having bobbed her hair down to almost nothing when the fashion dictated long-long hair. Later she relented and let her hair grow again. I can still see her brushing her hair at night before going to bed -- it trailed all the way to the floor! When my mother visited the Weston Post Office back in the 30's (to see Amanda's big old loom), the lady behind the stamp-counter looked at her closely and asked, "Aren't you Bob Schiefer's daughter?"

As a teenager, Grandma Mitchell's most fun was to gallop a horse all over the county. She was a tomboy, an outdoor person, and she didn't want to marry an indoor person. When my grandfather proposed to her she told him, "I'll never marry you as long as you're a school teacher. Become a farmer -- then I'll marry you." And she meant it. Grampa Mitchell had been teaching in the Duncan School

John Theodore Schiefer

page 142

at Sand Fort, Collinsville Settlement near Roanville Siding (later Roanoke) for 10 years, but he had to give it up to get her. He reluctantly quit his job, and a few short years later they were living on a farm in Illinois. Grampa Mitchell never enjoyed it, but for her it was a necessary sacrifice.

After moving to Illinois, Grandma Mitchell remained an outdoor person as much as she could. She planted and tended a complete garden -- vegetables and flowers -- until she hit about 85. Also she raised chickens, did her laundry in a huge castiron cauldron over a fire (outdoors), cooked on a big wood-burning stove, canned fruit and vegetables every year, raised her 6 children. And yet she loved music; bought a violin and encouraged her youngest daughter, Nellie, to play it. I have the violin -- it still can make nice tones.

My mother, now age 87, and Martin Robert Schiefer of Clarksburg, Harrison Co, WV, now age 81, son of Charles Lee Schiefer, are the last two living grandchildren of John Theodore Schiefer. Mother never knew her grandfather; John Theodore died 38 years before she was born. In fact, all her grandparents died before Mother was born. The following page shows how Mother looked at age 20.

The next page -- the last of this epic opus -- is another photograph of John Theodore, taken 1862. Some folks say it's the same as the other photo only it's been retouched. I don't know. If so, the retoucher did a huge job! You be the judge.

My line of descendency:

John Theodore Schiefer
m. Amanda Smith; they had
Martha McClellan Schiefer
m. Alvin Darius Mitchell; they had
Betty Mitchell
m. William Foster Hayes II; they had
William Foster Hayes III

That's me.

* * *

END OF PART XIV

(CONCLUDED)



Betty Mitchell - age 20 (1922)



John Theodore Schiefer - 1862

John Theodore Schiefer

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* * * * *

SOMMERVILLE or SOMERVILLE

by Jean Rapking

Route 1 Box 219

Lost Creek, W. Va. 26385

"As early as the Seventh Century there was situated near the Aa, about one hundred and seventy-five miles north of the present City of Paris, an ancient castle, called Sithiu. At this point Omer, Bishop of Therouanne, erected several churches, and the Monks of Luxiene established several Monasteries. In the Ninth Century the settlement or village thus formed took the name of its founder, who had been canonized as a Saint, and became St. Omerville. The name of the village was applied to its inhabitants, and in the course of time it was abbreviated from St. Omerville to Somerville. This is the origin of the family name.

"Sir Gaultier de Somerville was one of the Normans who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and was at the Battle of Hastings. For his services in that memorable contest he received grants of the estates of Whichnom, in Staffordshire and Ashton, in Gloucestershier.

"William Somerville, a descendant of Sir Gaultier, settled in Scotland, where, for services rendered to King David (1136), he received a grant of the estates of Carnwater.

"A descendant of this William Somerville, of Scotland, settled near Londonderry, Ireland, and representatives of each branch of the family, from England, Scotland, and Ireland, migrated to America, and their descendants may be found in at least eight or ten different States of the Union." (From "A Short Sketch of the Sommerville Family" by Mortimer Smith, Wheeling, W. Va. November 27, 1903)

The Irish branch of the family have added an "m" to the name, and spell it "Sommerville." Some of the spellings of the family name are Somervail, Somervell, Somerfield, Somefale, Somervill, Summersville, Summervill, Somervill, Somervil, and Somerville. One account has the name of the ancestor of the Sommervilles in our area as James Simmeral. According to Huber Somerville, when he was in Ireland during World War II, that was the pronunciation given to his name.

The Sommerville genealogy I have concerns the descendants of Solomon Sommerville who was born in Ireland some time during the early part of the 18th Century where he lived and died.

James Sommerville, son of Solomon, was born in Donegal County, Ireland, March 2, 1752, and died July 2, 1821, and was buried in the Old Bethel Cemetery near Good Hope, Harrison County, West Virginia. It is believed his wife Elizabeth Lynch was also buried there.

On April 6, 1795, the Sommervilles along with the Burnside family set sail from Donegal County, Ireland, on the ship "Delores" (some say it was the "Deboree"). They

landed on July 6. It is not known where they landed but perhaps it was in the Chesapeake Bay area as a younger son was born near Cumberland, Maryland, in 1800. The Burnside family thinks it may have been in Virginia as several of their family settled in Rockingham County, Virginia. Regardless, both families eventually migrated to the Good Hope area in Harrison County.

According to family records, there was James Sommerville and his wife along with a 3 1/2 year old daughter, Nancy (who later married Hiram Lynch), and a son, James II, a few months old; a brother Samuel Sommerville (1771-1857) who m 1 January 1805 to Susan Sheppard (1789-1864); and, a sister, Elizabeth Sommerville who married 22 March 1798 to George Plater. (Earlier accounts which state that Elizabeth Sommerville married John Burnside are erroneous.)

James also had a son, John, who remained in Ireland, and a son, Andrew, who was said to have come over at a later date but may have come at the same time. Andrew Sommerville (1786-1855) m 20 October 1823 to Rebecca Sheppard (1798-1895) lived in Wirt County.

I have some material on some of the family listed above, but my genealogy is on the family of James Sommerville.

NEW BOOK AVAILABLE

Hey, old members! Remember the tours of Hacker's Creek and all the great stories? Hey, those of you who've never been able to attend! Want to hear the stories of Hacker's Creek's historic sites from your armchair? You say you'd like to take the tour, but just can't get here for the gathering. Now's your chance.

They Started It All: A Guide to Historic Sites of Hacker's Creek is hot off the press. There's sixty-four pages of pioneer history and genealogy about thirty sites along Hacker's Creek, Jesse's Run, Laurel Lick, Buckhannon Run, and Bonnett's Run (Life's Run) written by Joy Gregoire Gilchrist with research assistance from Robert B. Smith. A map prepared by Bob will guide you.

Bill Henderson, Weston merchant and HCPD member, says of the book, "These stories needed to be written, all in one place, for everyone to read. It (the book) will never grow old; the stories will always be interesting."

The book is not a project of HCPD but was written and published solely by the author and her research assistant.

Order from Joy Gilchrist, Route 1 Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321. The price: \$8.50, tax and shipping are included.

THE BAIRD AND LAW FAMILIES

by Joy Gregoire Gilchrist

The association between the Baird and Law families began when Adam Baird, a teacher, moved to Harrison County, now West Virginia, circa 1814-1818. Adam, born 1786 in Maryland, is believed to have been the son of John Baird/Beard and his first wife, Anna Barbara Sailor.

John Baird

John Baird was born ca 1760 in Maryland; he died in 1818 and was buried in the Baird plot at Hopewell, Pennsylvania. His first wife, Anna Barbara Sailor, was born 1 January 1763; she was the daughter of Ulrich and Elizabeth Marie (Geisi) Sailor. His second wife, surname unknown, was Sarah.

According to research of Sarah Hindman of Albia, Iowa, John Minand Esq. was appointed guardian of the minor children of John Baird, deceased, on 17 February 1818 in the York County, Pennsylvania, courts. The minor children were: William, Sarah, Edward, and Hannah Rebecca Baird.

On the same date, Samuel Beard, eldest son of John Baird of Hopewell Township, petitioned the court to settle the estate of his father, who died intestate, in such a manner as to not ruin the value of the land. The estate of 230 acres of patented land in Hopewell township and 11 acres in Shrewbury township was to be administered by Adam and Samuel Baird/Beard. Children named were: Samuel, Thomas, Adam, Elizabeth (wife of James Shaul), Mary, of age; William, Sarah, Edward and Hannah Rebecca.

Thirteen years later, on 10 May 1831, John Gardner, executor of William Baird, asks the court to have Alexander Wallace, Robert _____ and Alexander Thompson audit and settled accounts of Samuel and Adam Baird, administrators of John Beard, late of York, 2 August 1831.

Of the children of John: Samuel (27 Jun 1784/MD - 3 Aug 1863) may have married a Downs; Thomas, who left for the "western country" in May 1818, was married to Mary _____; Elizabeth (1783-1870/bur. Bethel Church Cemetery) m James Shaw; Adam; Mary; William, b ca 1803, may have died by 1831; Sarah, b ca 1803; Edward, b ca 1807; and, Hannah Rebecca. It is believed that the three youngest, and perhaps William, were children of the second wife.

Although a search is underway to determine John Baird's parents, no positive conclusions have been made.

Adam Baird and Barbara Wilhelm

Adam Baird married Barbara Wilhelm in "Little York,"

Pennsylvania. Barbara, born in Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Pennsylvania Dutchman Frederick Wilhelm and his wife, Eva Elizabeth Cramer (4 Jul 1766-11 Apr 1807/PA). Frederick is said to have been a soldier in the War of 1812.

There is some discrepancy regarding the date Adam and Barbara migrated to Virginia. There are indications that the couple may have lived in New Jersey for a time; and, an article in Hardesty's History of Lewis County indicates that they may have stopped in Washington County, Pennsylvania. However, no concrete evidence has been found for these statements.

It is certain that they were in Harrison County by 1820 when they appear on the census there. By 1824, they had moved to Lewis County (formed in 1816 from Harrison) when Adam was appointed by the courts to lay out the bounds of Weston beyond which paroled prisoners might not go.

Numerous land transactions and deeds of trust were recorded in Lewis County for Adam Baird, the final one in 1871 being the sale of two lots on the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike by a commission for his heirs after his death in Monroe County, Iowa, on 20 March 1859.

The family departed Lewis County in 1856 and went to Iowa.

Eleven children were born to Adam and Barbara according to a sketch in Biographical and Genealogical History of Appanoose and Monroe Counties, Iowa. Three daughters and one son died in Lewis County, West Virginia. Of the children: John (a John Baird, b 1818/NJ and d 1895 in Van Buren Co, IA, may be this son); Susan whose family will be discussed later; Elijah (no further information); Mary Ann, born 3 Feb 1813 (in Washington Co, PA?), died 19 Aug 1897/Lewis Co, m Henry Flesher in 1840; Elizabeth, b 1815/PA, 1/m Francis Law and 2/m John B. Flesher; William (no further information); Adam, b ca 1820/Harrison Co. (no further information); and, Asa S. (6 Apr 1824/Harrison Co-13 May 1904/Monroe Co, IA) m Sarah Jane Tharp. Two daughters and one other child whose sex and name are unknown at this time complete the family.

One Law Connection

William Law, Jr., was born in what is now Lewis County, West Virginia on 7 March 1803. According to Minnie Lowther's History of Ritchie County, his father came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1794 with his parents and three brothers - Thomas, Frank and John. The mother died in the crossing; the rest landed in Philadelphia.

Frank died leaving no issue. John was an Irish peddler; he married and went west.

Thomas settled near what is now Jane Lew in Lewis County and William settled at Gooseman's mill in Harrison County where he married Mary Burnside.

William, Jr., married Susan Baird, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Wilhelm) Baird on 22 December 1826 in Harrison County, now West Virginia. Susan was born 11 May 1809 while her family was still living in York County, Pennsylvania.

Nine children were born to William and Susan. They were: Adam B., b ca 1831/Va, 1/m Rebecca Burnside 2/m Juliette Tharp; Elizabeth A., b ca 1833 m Parmeius Tuttle; Mary, b ca 1835, m George C. Carder; Eliza, b ca 1837, m Joseph McConkey; James S., b 8 Dec 1838/Harrison County, WV, m Susanna McConkey; Franklin; Mariah, b ca 1841, m Alexander McConkey; William Asa, (7 Aug 1846 - 14 Jul 1869) m Rebecca A. Wright; and, Henry Law.

William, Jr., died 7 August 1879 in Lewis County.

James S. Law and Susanna McConkey

James S. Law was a farmer in Union District, Harrison County. His wife, Susanna McConkey, b 2 January 1841 in Harrison County, whom he married 29 Dec 1859, was the daughter of Jesse and Mary (Strader) McConkey. Jesse (1811 - 7 Mar 1877) and Mary (ca 1811 - Jun 1880) had six children: Susanna, Jonas, Elizabeth, Alexander, Jacob, and George.

According to the Strader Family History by Hartzel Strader, Mary Strader's father was John Strader, b 1769, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Strader. Christopher was born March 1745 in New Jersey and died 21 Dec 1825 in Ross County, Ohio. He likely was a son of Hans Wilhelm Strader who arrived at the Port of Philadelphia via Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship "Aurora" on 8 October 1744.

James Law and the Third West Virginia Infantry in the Civil War

Two years after James and Susanna were married and just weeks before the birth of their first child, Lewis A., on 23 May 1861, the Civil War broke out when Confederate troops under General Pierre G. T. Beauregard fired on Fort Sumpter.

President Lincoln issued a call to arms. James answered and volunteered for the Union on 10 June 1861 as part of Company B, Third Virginia Infantry, at Clarksburg, (West) Virginia under Capt. Notley A. Shuttlesworth. He was elected sergeant of his company.

A roster of Company B with a record of each man's service, from 25 June 1861 until the "2? day of August, 1864, when mustered out" follows this article. The roster was discovered by Charles Gilchrist while sorting previously

unavailable Civil War records in the West Virginia Archives a few days before this article went to press. Too large for reproduction, the roster has been abstracted with pertinent data from the original included.

The Third Virginia Infantry, later called the Third West Virginia Infantry, was organized in Clarksburg, Harrison County, and in Newburg, Preston County, (West) Virginia, during June and July 1861. Company D, raised in Newburg, was composed of many of this writer's relatives, including uncles and cousins, particularly a g.g.g. uncle, Andrew J. Squires, who would be promoted to major and commanded the Sixth Cavalry (Third Infantry) at the end of the war.

According to the Compendium of the War of the Rebellion by Frederick H. Dyer, the Third protected the border counties in (West) Virginia from Philippi to Suttonville till September 1861. On 10 September 1861 they moved to Beverly and then to Elkwater where they had duty till April 1862; during this eight month period, various companies of the regiment scouted around Romney and Mill Creek Mills and were involved in skirmishes in Clay, Braxton, and Webster Counties.

Meanwhile, the Union, under General Irvin McDowell, was soundly defeated at Manassas, on Bull Run, by troops under the command of Beauregard. In that battle, Thomas J. Jackson, who was born in Clarksburg and raised at Jackson's Mill in Lewis County within a few miles of James S. Law and many of his compatriots of the Third, distinguished himself by standing so firm that he earned the nickname "Stonewall."

In March 1862, federal troops under the command of General George B. McClellan landed on the Virginia Peninsula and marched toward Richmond. The Confederates, fearing that McClellan would receive reinforcements who had been left behind to protect Washington, launched "Stonewall" on his famous Valley Campaign.

Among the troops who opposed the "Stonewall" on Shaw's Ridge at Bull Pasture Mountain, Highland County, Virginia, in the Battle of McDowell, were the Third West Virginia Infantry under the command of Brigadier General Robert H. Milroy, Milroy's Brigade, and Brigadier General Robert C. Schenck, Mountain Department. Reports written by both generals and published in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume 12, describe the battle.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Franklin, Va., May 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the results of the engagement of the 8th instant, near McDowell, on the Bull Pasture Mountain:

As an apology for the delay in transmitting this report I would state that the officers and men of my command have since the occurrence of the engagement been constantly occupied in active field duty, leaving no time for the preparation of the details by the company and regimental commanders, from which alone a correct report could be made.

Upon May 7 I was first advised by my scouts and spies that a junction had been effected between the armies of the rebel Generals Jackson and Johnson, and that they were advancing to attack me at McDowell. Having the day previous sent out a large portion of the Third West Virginia and Thirty-second and Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiments to

Shaw's Ridge and upon Shenandoah Mountain for the purpose of protecting my foraging and reconnoitering parties, I immediately ordered my whole command to concentrate at McDowell, and, expecting reinforcements, prepared for defense there.

In the afternoon of the 7th instant a large force of the rebels was discovered descending the west side of Shenandoah Mountain along the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. I ordered a section of the Ninth Ohio Battery (Captain Hyman) on Shaw's Ridge to shell them and endeavor to retard their progress. This they did with such effect as to cause the enemy to retire beyond the Shenandoah Mountain; but observing another heavy force crossing the mountain on our right, some 2 miles distant, I deemed it prudent to fall back and concentrate at McDowell.

Upon the next morning (8th instant) the enemy was seen upon the Bull Pasture Mountain, about 13 miles distant from McDowell, on my right and front. I commenced shelling them and sent out parties of skirmishers to endeavor to ascertain their numbers. At about 10 a. m. your brigade arrived. Desultory firing of a section of Hyman's battery and occasional skirmishing engaged the attention of the enemy during the morning. Major Long, of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with a party of skirmishers, rendered a good service by his efforts in ascertaining the position of the enemy. In the afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, being informed by Capt. George R. Latham, of Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, who, with his company, was engaged in skirmishing, that the rebels were endeavoring to plant a battery upon the mountain which would command our whole encampment, with your permission I made a reconnaissance for the purpose of obtaining accurate information of their strength and position. For this purpose the following troops were placed at my disposal: The Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. These regiments were by no means full, various companies of each being detailed for special duty. The number of privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers actually engaged are reported to me as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry | 469 |
| 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry | 444 |
| 32d Ohio Volunteer Infantry | 416 |
| 3d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry | 439 |
| Total | 1,768 |

Which is the entire number of field officers, company officers, and privates of this brigade engaged. The exact number of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry engaged is not known to me, but has doubtless been reported to you.

Under my order the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiments (the former under the command of Lieut. Col. W. P. Richardson and the latter under the command of Col. N. O. McLean and Maj. Robert Reily) advanced in the most gallant manner up the face of the hill and attacked the enemy in their front. Numbering less than 1,000 men, unprotected by any natural or artificial shelter, they advanced up a precipitous mountain side upon an adversary protected by intrenchments and the natural formation of the mountain, and unsupported drove them (being at least twice their numerical strength) over the crest of the mountain, and for one and a half hours maintained unaided, while exposed to a deadly fire, the position from which they had so bravely driven the foe.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers or men of these regiments. The Twenty-fifth Ohio led the advance, and were rapidly followed and supported by the Seventy-fifth, both acting with the coolness of veterans and the determination of patriot soldiers, willing to sacrifice their lives for the good of the Republic.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, perceiving that the enemy's force was being constantly increased, I ordered the Eighty-second Regiment, of your brigade, the Thirty-second Ohio, and Third West Virginia to turn the right flank of the enemy, and, if possible, attack them in the rear. They obeyed the order with the greatest alacrity, but the enemy,

observing the design and having a much superior force, in a handsome manner changed his front to the rear. The regiments named, however, attacked them briskly and kept up a destructive fire, causing the enemy to waver several times; but fresh re-enforcements being brought up by them, and a portion of their re-enforcements coming down the turnpike, the Third West Virginia became exposed to their fire in its front and rear. Unable, however, to withstand the fire of the Third West Virginia, the latter re-enforcements joined the main body of the rebels and the contest became general and bloody. While the Third West Virginia and Thirty-second and Eighty-second Ohio were advancing on the enemy a 6-pounder, of Johnson's battery, under command of Lieutenant Powers, was with the greatest difficulty placed in position on the mountain on the left of the turnpike, and gave efficient support to the attack. During the engagement I also ordered two 12-pounders, of Johnson's (Twelfth Ohio) battery, to be placed upon the pike, but they could not be placed in position until after twilight.

From 3 p. m. until 8 o'clock our small force engaged with undaunted bravery a force of the enemy which could not have been less than 5,000 men, and maintained the position from which they had driven them, displaying a courage and zeal which has merited the thanks of the country and proved them true representatives of the American citizen soldier. After night-fall the engagement was continued, the firing of our men being guided only by the flashes of the enemy's musketry, until the ammunition of almost all the men engaged was wholly exhausted, when, having achieved the purpose of the attack, our forces were recalled, retiring in good order, bringing with them their dead and wounded.

While I would be glad to bring prominently to the notice of the major-general commanding the names of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the action, I could not do so without rehearsing the names of all engaged. Neither officer nor man of those engaged faltered in the performance of his whole duty.

The Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments, in their gallant advance; the Thirty-second Ohio, in a daring bayonet charge, and the Third West Virginia, in their endurance of the most severe fire of the enemy, alike merit his entire approbation.

To Brigadier-General Schenck, for his advice, counsel, and active co-operation, and to the officers and men of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who so bravely sustained my brigade, I owe my warmest thanks.

I forward herewith a report of the killed, wounded, and missing of my brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,
R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert O. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.

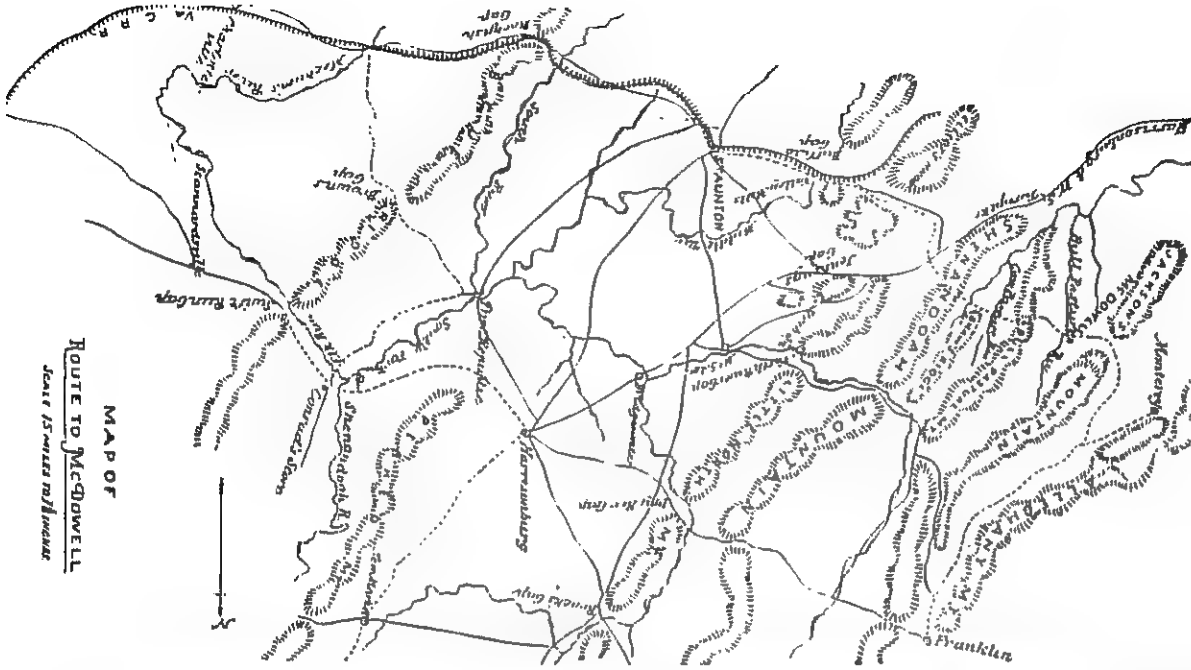
HDQRS. SCHENCK'S BRIGADE, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Camp Franklin, May 14, 1862.

I have had the honor in my dispatches, heretofore transmitted through you, to inform the general commanding of my march with my brigade from Franklin to McDowell to the relief of Brigadier-General Milroy, who, with his force, fallen back to and concentrated at the last-named place, was threatened with attack by the combined armies of the rebel Generals Jackson and Johnson. By leaving my baggage train under a guard in my last camp, on the road 14 miles from McDowell, I was able to push forward so as to make the whole distance (34 miles) in twenty-three hours. I added, however, but little numerical strength to the army I was sent to relieve. My brigade, consisting of but three regiments, and with several companies then on detached and other duty,

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OPERATIONS IN N. VA., W. VA., AND MD.

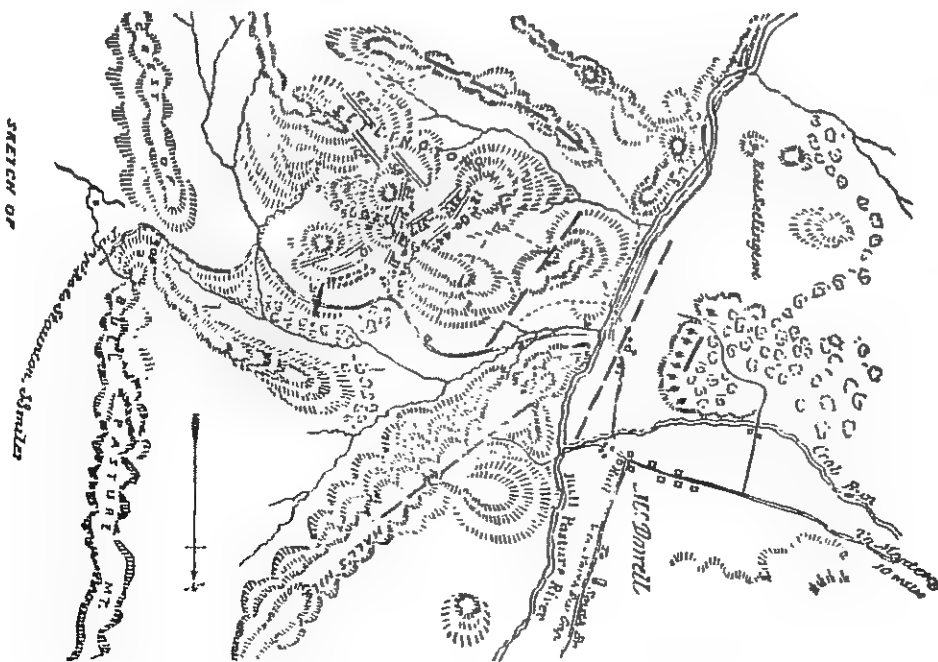
[CHAP. XXIV.]



[CHAP. XXIV.]

ENGAGEMENT NEAR McDOWELL, VA.

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Sketch of Route of McDowell
Thursday, May 28, 1863.
By J. L. Hacker.

Engagement near
McDowell, Va.

brought into the field an aggregate of only 1,300 infantry, besides De Beck's battery, of the First Ohio Artillery, and about 250 of the First Battalion of Connecticut Cavalry. With this help I reached General Milroy at 10 a. m. on the 8th instant. I was, to use his own expression, "just in time." I found his regiments of infantry partly in line of battle in the plain at McDowell, covering some of the various approaches from the mountain, and partly disposed as skirmishers on the heights in front, and his batteries in position, expecting momentarily that the enemy would attempt to descend into the valley to attack him under cover of artillery that might be brought forward to command the place from different points.

A little observation served to show at once that McDowell, as a defensive position, was entirely untenable, and especially against the largely outnumbering force that was ascertained to be advancing; and if it had been otherwise there was no choice left on account of an entire destitution of forage. I determined, therefore, to obey, with as little delay as possible, your orders to fall back with the force of our two brigades to this place. Such a movement, however, could not with any safety or propriety be commenced before night, nor did it seem advisable to undertake it without first ascertaining or feeling the actual strength of the rebel force before us, and also, perhaps, taking some step that would serve to check or disable him from his full power or disposition to pursue. This was effectually done by our attack of his position on the mountain in the afternoon, and in the night following I was enabled to withdraw our whole little army along the road through the narrow gorge, which afforded the only egress from the valley in which McDowell is situated, in the direction of Franklin. This withdrawal we effected without the loss of a man and without the loss or destruction of any article of public property, except of some stores, for which General Milroy was entirely without the means of transportation.

I submit herewith the reports of Brigadier-General Milroy and of Col. James Cantwell,* commanding the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of my brigade, giving an account of the affair with the rebel forces that day and of the parts severally taken in the fight by the different regiments engaged.

At 3 o'clock, General Milroy having reported to me that his scouts informed him of re-enforcements continually arriving to the support of the enemy, concealed among the woods on the mountain, and that they were evidently making preparations to get artillery in position for sweeping the valley, I consented to his request to be permitted to make a reconnaissance. The force detailed for this purpose consisted of portions of four regiments of infantry of his brigade—the Seventy-fifth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second Ohio and the Third West Virginia—and the Eighty-second Ohio, of mine, the latter regiment gladly receiving the order to join in the enterprise, although the men were exhausted with the long march from which they had just arrived, with want of food, sleep, and rest. The infantry was supported in a degree also by a 6-pounder of Johnson's battery, which General Milroy had succeeded in conveying to the top of one of the mountain ridges on his left. The movement resulted in a very sharp encounter with the rebels, of which details are given in the accompanying reports. To those details I refer. I will only add, by way of general summing up, that, adding to the 1,768 of Milroy's brigade about 500 of the Eighty-second Ohio, which was the number in the action, the entire force we had engaged was 2,268. That these men were opposed to, I believe, not less than 5,000 of the enemy successively brought into action, besides their reserved force of some 8,000 in the rear; that the casualties on our part amounted in the aggregate to 28 killed, 80 severely wounded, 145 slightly wounded, and 3 missing, making a total of 256.†

* Colonel Cantwell's report not found.

† See revised statement, p. 462.

As the evening closed in, and it was ascertained that, from the unexpected severity and protraction of the fight, the ammunition of some of the regiments was almost completely exhausted, I endeavored in person to get a supply of cartridges to the men, and had three wagon loads taken some distance up the Staunton road for that purpose, but the only way it could reach them up the steep mountain side was to be carried by hand or in haversacks. I ordered up the road also the Fifth Regiment West Virginia Infantry, Colonel Zeigler commanding, of my brigade, to the relief of the other troops, if needed, and they most promptly and actively moved to the field, but it was not necessary to bring them into the action. The troops that were engaged, after fighting with a coolness and order and bravery which it is impossible to excel, and after pressing back the enemy over the mountain crest and maintaining unflinchingly and under the most galling and constant fire their ground until darkness set in, were then withdrawn under the immediate order of Colonel McLean, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, leaving, as I believe, not a prisoner behind, for the 3 men reported missing are supposed to be among the killed.

We took 4 prisoners of the enemy. His loss in killed is thought by all engaged to have much exceeded ours. From prisoners since taken I have ascertained that his killed on the field was admitted to be not less than 30 and his wounded very numerous.

Among the rebels wounded I learn was General Johnson himself and at least one of his field officers. The colonel of a Virginia regiment is known to be among the slain.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to General Milroy himself; to Colonel McLean, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio; Colonel Cantwell, Eighty-second Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, commanding the Twenty-fifth Ohio; Major Reily, Seventy-fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Swinney, commanding Thirty-second Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Third West Virginia Infantry, and the officers and men of their several commands for their steady gallantry and courage manifested throughout the whole affair. No veteran troops, I am sure, ever acquitted themselves with more ardor, and yet with such order and coolness, as they displayed in marching and fighting up that steep mountain side in the face of a hot and incessant fire.

From McDowell I fell back by easy marches on the 9th, 10th, and 11th to this place, the enemy cautiously pursuing.

On a commanding ridge of ground 13 miles from McDowell, at the intersection of the road from that place with the turnpike to Monterey, I stopped from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. on the 9th, and made my dispositions to receive and repulse the attack of the rebels, who appeared in our rear, but they declined the undertaking.

While awaiting the arrival of the general commanding with re-enforcements at this point on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, the rebel army having advanced to within 2 miles of our position, we were kept constantly engaged in watchful preparation for an expected assault. I had my batteries and the forces so disposed as to feel confident of repelling any attack; but we had no collision, except some skirmishing with my pickets and portions of the infantry advanced on the range of hills to my right as I confronted the enemy's approach, and which resulted only in the loss of 2 men—1 of the Fifth West Virginia Regiment on the 11th, and 1 of the Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade on the 12th—on our side, and 4 or 5 of the enemy killed by our shells.

The approaches were so guarded as to prevent the enemy from getting his artillery into any commanding position, and in the night of the 13th he withdrew back along the turnpike road to the southward.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Mountain Department.

It seems probable that James S. Law was wounded sometime after 4 o'clock as his regiment "attempted to turn the right flank of the enemy" and "became exposed to their fire in its front and rear" endured "the most severe fire of the enemy." According to Hardesty's History of Harrison County, a rifle ball passed through his body; according to the Muster-Out Roll, he was shot in the side.

Others from Company B who were wounded or killed at McDowell were: Thomas McKinney (wounded in hand); James Nikolas (wounded in hand); James L. Kerns, killed; and, Nathan Maxwell, killed.

On 16 May 1862 when Major-General J. C. Fremont, Commanding, Mountain Department, Headquarters in the Field, reported to Secretary of War E. M. Stanton, he reported:

Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

| Command. | Killed. | | Wounded. | | Missing. | | Aggregate. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | |
| 25th Ohio | | 6 | 1 | 50 | | 1 | 58 | Lieut. C. S. Fugate died of wounds. |
| 32d Ohio | | 4 | | 40 | | | 50 | |
| 75th Ohio | | 6 | 1 | 81 | | 1 | 90 | |
| 82d Ohio | | 6 | 6 | 45 | | 1 | 57 | Lieut. C. W. Deibold died of wounds. |
| 3d West Virginia | | 1 | 1 | 41 | | | 46 | |
| Total | | 20 | 11 | 210 | | 3 | 250 | |

"The battle lasted about four hours - from 4.30 in the afternoon until 8.30," according to Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson's report to Brigadier General R. H. Chilton at the Headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia. "Stonewall's" report as it appears in the official records reads:

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my command in the battle of McDowell, Highland County, Virginia, on May 8:

After the battle of Kernstown I retreated in the direction of Harrisonburg. My rear guard—comprising Ashby's cavalry, Captain Chew's battery, and from time to time other forces—was placed under the direction of Col. Turner Ashby, an officer whose judgment, coolness, and courage eminently qualified him for the delicate and important trust. Although pursued by a greatly superior force, under General Banks, we were enabled to halt for more than a fortnight in the vicinity of Mount Jackson.

After reaching Harrisonburg we turned toward the Blue Ridge, and on April 19 crossed the South Fork of the Shenandoah, and took position between that river and Swift Run Gap, in Elk Run Valley.

General R. S. Ewell, having been directed to join my command, left the vicinity of Gordonsville, and on the 30th arrived with his division west of the Blue Ridge.

The main body of General Banks' pursuing army did not proceed farther south than the vicinity of Harrisonburg; but a considerable force, under the command of General Milroy, was moving toward Staunton from the direction of Monterey, and, as I satisfactorily learned, part of it had already crossed to the east of the Shenandoah Mountain, and was encamped not far from the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs turnpike. The positions of these two Federal armies were now such that if left unmolested they could readily form a junction on the road just named and move with their united forces against Staunton.

At this time Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson, with his troops, was near Buffalo Gap, west of Staunton, so that, if the enemy was allowed to effect a junction, it would probably be followed not only by the seizure of a point so important as Staunton, but must compel General Johnson to abandon his position, and he might succeed in getting between us. To avoid these results I determined, if practicable, after strengthening my own division by a union with Johnson's, first to strike at Milroy and then to concentrate the forces of Ewell and Johnson with my own against Banks.

To carry out my design against Milroy General Ewell was directed to march his division to the position which I then occupied, in the Elk Run Valley, with a view to holding Banks in check, while I pushed on with my division to Staunton. These movements were made.

At Staunton I found, according to previous arrangements, Major-General Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, with the corps of cadets, ready to co-operate in the defense of that portion of the valley.

On the morning of May 7 General Johnson, whose familiarity with that mountain region and whose high qualities as a soldier admirably fitted him for the advance, moved with his command in the direction of the enemy, followed by the brigades of General Taliaferro, Colonel Campbell, and General Winder, in the order named.

Encountering the enemy's advance near the point where the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike intersects the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs turnpike, General Johnson pressed forward. The Federals rapidly retreated, abandoning their baggage at Rodgers' and other points east of the Shenandoah Mountain. After the advance had reached the western base of the Shenandoah Mountain the troops bivouacked for the night.

On the following morning the march was resumed, General Johnson's brigade still in front. The head of the column was halted near the top of Bull Pasture Mountain, and General Johnson, accompanied by a party of 30 men and several officers, with a view to a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, ascended Setlington's Hill, an isolated spur of the Bull Pasture Mountain on the left of the turnpike, and commanding a full view of the village of McDowell. From this point the position, and to some extent the strength, of the enemy could be seen. In the valley in which McDowell is located was observed a considerable force of infantry. To the right, on a height, were two regiments, but too distant for an effective fire to that point. Almost a mile in front was a battery supported by infantry.

The enemy, observing a reconnoitering party, sent out a small body of skirmishers, which was promptly met by the men with General Johnson and driven back.

For the purpose of securing the hill, all of General Johnson's regiments were sent to him. The Fifty-second Virginia Regiment, being the first to reach the ground, was posted on the left as skirmishers, and it was not long before they were engaged in a brisk encounter with the enemy's skirmishers, whom they handsomely repulsed. Soon after this three other regiments arrived, and were posted as follows: The Twelfth Georgia on the crest of the hill, and forming the center of our line; the Fifty-eighth Virginia on the left, to support the Fifty-second, and the Forty-fourth Virginia on the right near a ravine.

Milroy having during the day been re-enforced by General Schenck, determined to carry the hill, if possible, by a direct attack. Advancing in force along its western slope, protected in his advance by the character of the ground and the wood interposed in our front and driving

our skirmishers before him, he emerged from the woods and poured a galling fire into our right, which was returned, and a brisk and animated contest was kept up for some time, when the two remaining regiments of Johnson's brigade (the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first) coming up, they were posted to the right. The fire was now rapid and well sustained on both sides and the conflict fierce and sanguinary.

In ascending to the crest of the hill from the turnpike the troops had to pass to the left through the woods by a narrow and rough route. To prevent the possibility of the enemy's advancing along the turnpike and seizing the point where the troops left the road to ascend the hill, the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment was posted between that point and the town, and when ordered to join its brigade in action its place was supplied by the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. The engagement had now not only become general along the entire line, but so intense, that I ordered General Taliaferro to the support of General Johnson. Accordingly, the Twenty-third and Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiments were advanced to the center of the line, which was then held by the Twelfth Georgia with heroic gallantry, and the Tenth Virginia was ordered to support the Fifty-second Virginia, which had already driven the enemy from the left and had now advanced to make a flank movement on him.

At this time the Federals were pressing forward in strong force on our extreme right, with a view of flanking that position. This movement of the enemy was speedily detected and met by General Taliaferro's brigade and the Twelfth Georgia with great promptitude. Further to check it, portions of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments were sent to occupy an elevated piece of woodland on our right and rear, so situated as to fully command the position of the enemy. The brigade commanded by Colonel Campbell coming up about this time was, together with the Tenth Virginia, ordered down the ridge into the woods to guard against movements against our right flank, which they, in connection with the other force, effectually prevented.

The battle lasted about four hours—from 4.30 in the afternoon until 8.30. Every attempt by front or flank movement to attain the crest of the hill, where our line was formed, was signally and effectually repulsed. Finally, after dark, their force ceased firing, and the enemy retired.

The enemy's artillery, posted on a hill in our front, was active in throwing shot and shell up to the period when the infantry fight commenced, but in consequence of the great angle of elevation at which they fired, and our sheltered position, they inflicted no loss upon our troops. Our own artillery was not brought up, there being no road to the rear by which our guns could be withdrawn in event of disaster, and the prospect of successfully using them did not compensate for the risk.

General Johnson, to whom I had intrusted the management of the troops engaged, proved himself eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the skill, gallantry, and presence of mind which he displayed on the occasion. Having received a wound near the close of the engagement which compelled him to leave the field, he turned over the command to General Taliaferro.

During the night the Federals made a hurried retreat towards Franklin, in Pendleton County, leaving their dead upon the field. Before doing so, however, they succeeded in destroying most of their ammunition, camp equipage, and commissary stores, which they could not remove.

Official reports show a loss in this action of 71 killed and 390 wounded, making a total loss of 461.

Among the killed was Colonel Gibbons, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment. Colonel Harman, of the Fifty-second, Col. George H. Smith and Maj. John C. Higginbotham, of the Twenty-fifth, and Major Campbell, of the Forty-eighth Virginia, were among the wounded.

To prevent Banks from re-enforcing Milroy, Mr. J. Hotchkiss, who was on topographical duty with the army, proceeded with a party to blockade the roads through North River and Dry River Gaps, while a detachment of cavalry obstructed the road through Brock's Gap.

As the Federals continued to fight until night and retreated before morning, but few of their number were captured. Besides quartermaster and commissary stores, some arms and other ordnance stores fell into our hands.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, my medical director, managed his department admirably.

Lieut. Hugh H. Lee, chief of ordnance, rendered valuable assistance in seeing my instructions respecting the manner in which the troops should go into action faithfully carried out. I regret to say that during the action he was so seriously wounded as to render it necessary for him to leave the field.

First Lieut. A. S. Pendleton, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. J. K. Boswell, chief engineer, and Second Lieut. R. K. Meade, assistant chief of ordnance, were actively engaged in transmitting orders.

Previous to the battle the enemy had such complete control of the pass through which our artillery would have to pass, if it continued to advance on the direct road to McDowell, that I determined to postpone the attack until the morning of the 9th. Owing to the action having been brought on by Milroy's advancing to the attack on the 8th, Maj. R. L. Dabney, assistant adjutant-general, was not with me during the engagement.

Maj. J. A. Harman, chief quartermaster, and Maj. W. J. Hawks, chief commissary, had their departments in good condition.

Leaving Lieut. Col. J. T. L. Preston, with a detachment of cadets and a small body of cavalry, in charge of the prisoners and public property, the main body of the army, preceded by Capt. George Sheetz, with his cavalry, pursued the retreating Federals to the vicinity of Franklin, but succeeded in capturing only a few prisoners and stores along the line of march.

The junction between Banks and Milroy having been prevented, and becoming satisfied of the impracticability of capturing the defeated enemy, owing to the mountainous character of the country being favorable for a retreating army to make its escape, I determined, as the enemy had made another stand at Franklin, with a prospect of being soon re-enforced, that I would not attempt to press farther, but return to the open country of the Shenandoah Valley, hoping, through the blessing of Providence, to defeat Banks before he should receive re-enforcements.

On Thursday, the 15th, the army, after divine service, for the purpose of rendering thanks to God for the victory with which He had blessed us and to implore His continued favor, began to retrace its course.

Great praise is due the officers and men for their conduct in action and on the march.

Though Colonel Urutchsfield, chief of artillery, did not have an opportunity of bringing his command into action on the 8th, it was used with effect on several occasions during the expedition.

My special thanks are due Maj. Gen. F. H. Smith for his conduct and patriotic co-operation during the expedition.

Col. T. H. Williamson, of the Engineers, rendered valuable service.

For further information respecting the engagement and those who distinguished themselves I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and other commanders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
*Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General,
Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.*

A month after McDowell, the Third West Virginia regiment was engaged in the Battle of Cross Keys, then in Second Bull Run and at Cedar Mountain in August. Perhaps, in records still unsearched in Charleston, will be information to determine if James Law was recuperating from his wounds or was in these battles. However, by the time he was promoted at Beverly on 9 November 1862 the regiment was moving back to his home area.

When the Third became a mounted unit at Jane Lew on 5 May 1863, he was within ten miles of home. In August 1863, he was promoted to captain. In January 1864, the enlistment periods of most of the veterans were expiring and there was a restructuring of the regiments. The Third combined with the 5th West Virginia Infantry to form the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. Then in July 1864 the regiment was reorganized, and it was apparently at this time that the Muster Out Roll found in Charleston was prepared.

James transferred as a part of the Sixth; and, in the waning months of the war, the regiment served most in Maryland and the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia.

On 16 March 1865, James S. Law and other officers of the Sixth wrote to Governor Boreman of West Virginia, "respectfully request(ing) that Capt. Andrew J. Squires be commissioned Major (because) there are nine Companies all above the minimum number." Andrew was promoted.

Letter from Officers of the Sixth
(Reduced in size)

Group of 7 West. 1st Cavalry
Pleasant Valley, Md.
March 16th 1865

To His Excellency A. S. Boreman
Governor West Virginia

Sir: We, the

undersigned commissioned officers of the 6th W. V. Cavalry respectfully request that Capt. Andrew J. Squires be commissioned Major in the 6th W. V. Cavalry. There are nine Companies all above the minimum number. Capt. Squires is the senior Captain & deserves promotion, we therefore request that he be commissioned as Major.

Very respectfully,
Yours Obediently &c.

John Somerville Capt. Co. D 6th W. V. Cavalry
Porter Plester 1st Lt. Co. "D" 6th W. V. Cavalry
Jas. S. Law 1st Lt. Co. "D" 6th W. V. Cavalry
Andrew J. Squires Capt. Co. "D" 6th W. V. Cavalry

The second page of the letter had these signatures.

[illegible]

Twelve days after signing the letter, Captain Law was mustered out at Harper's Ferry. Captain Squires and most of the regiment continued in the service and, among other duties, searched for John Wilkes Booth on the Eastern Shore of Maryland after President Lincoln's assassination and guarded the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., during the Grand Review of Troops on 12 Jun 1865.

The war over, men from the Sixth expected to be discharged and returned home. Instead, they were transferred to the Department of the Plains and sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and duty there. In Kansas, part of the regiment mutinied because they believed they had wrongfully be sent west; they were imprisoned but eventually released. A portion of the regiment was sent, under the command of Major Squires, to guard the Overland mails, fight the hostile Indians, and protect the Mormon Trail at Ft. Caspar, Dakota Territory (now Caspar, Wyoming); other detachments were scattered through the plains, at Julesburg and Cottonwood Springs, to guard the telegraph lines. After suffering through one of the severest winters ever remembered on the Plains, with little shelter, scarce wood for heat, and skimpy food supplies, the troops from the Sixth were ordered back to Fort Leavenworth in April 1866 and arrived in Wheeling, West Virginia, where they were finally mustered out 22 May 1866 - almost a year after the war was ended.

Two months after being mustered out of the service, later, in May 1865, James Law was elected justice of the peace and served until the adoption of the new constitution for the state of West Virginia.

James' and Susanna's second child, William J., was born 16 August 1869.

The Laws and Sommervilles

According to Charles W. Heckert and Jean R. Spurgeon, grandchildren, Lewis A. Law married Adaline Sommerville on 6 November 1879 in Harrison County where they had lived on Two Lick and Good Hope. His father, James Law, gave Lewis and his new bride over two hundred acres of land on Upper Horn

Creek in Gilmer County near Ritchie and Doddridge counties and across the hill from Connings. Here Lewis and Adaline settled and cleared the land, raised nine children - five boys and four girls - and farmed for a living. Their farm included three apple orchards as well as raising cattle and sheep and putting up hay and crops.

As a result of clearing and cutting timber, Lewis was able to build the two-story house, including tongue and groove lumber, four fireplaces, as well as two stairwells. The house was certainly adapted for winter living in the country, and they had a cellar and sawdust house outside the main house (sawdust houses were used for ice storage in hot weather). Their children were educated in the old public schools and Glenville Normal.

The Law descendants are now located far and wide across our country.

Two of the boys settled back in Harrison County at Clarksburg and become prominent businessmen with J. Wesley Law as head of the Clarksburg Dairy and O. T. Law as owner and manager of Roberts Hardware. J. Wesley married Mamie Phillips and had two sons, James and Paul; O. T. wed Genevive Roberts and they were the parents of Bob, Dan and Tom.

Four of the Law brothers helped organize and set up the James & Law Book Company.

Aubry Law, who served in France in World War I, worked at the Clarksburg Dairy and made cottage cheese as his specialty. He married Opal Watson in 1930.

Guy Law married a German-American lady, Alma Wilhelm, and settled in Pittsburgh after serving in France and being wounded in World War I. Their only son, Richard, was an American bomber pilot in World War II and later was a pilot with Pan-American Airlines for thirty-six years. The family now lives in August²/ Georgia.

Selby married Buleah Watson, a sister to Aubrey's wife. He worked for a hardware store in Zanesville, Ohio, where they settled. The family still lives there today, including their only son, Eugene and his family.

Of the girls, Nora, the oldest, married Willie Czigan. They moved to Texas and raised a family of two sons, Argil and Carl. Ocie taught for awhile, then became a nurse and married Tom Robey. They settled in Fairmont. Gay was also a teacher; she married Ivan Rymer. Gay and Ivan settled at Connings and raised two children, William and Jean.

Vera prepared to teach at Glenville Normal. In 1922 she married Guy Heckert, an oil and gas driller. They lived in Gilmer County on Horn Creek and later moved to Upshur County. They had five children: Charles, Wilda, Maxine, Ruth and Barbara.

"Grandfather and Grandmother Law eventually (in 1923) moved back to Lost Creek to live for the remainder of their lives. Their family life was most meaningful with a life of love and happiness and faith in their God," said Charles Heckert and Jean Spurgeon in the Lewis A. Law biography they

submitted for inclusion in this article.

Research assistance received from: Sarah Hindman, Albia, Iowa; Charles Heckert, Buckhannon, WV; Jean Spurgeon; Susie Davis Nicholson, Akron, OH; Elizabeth Aspinall Fury, Weston, WV; John T. Law, Weston, WV; Charles Gilchrist, Alum Bridge, WV.

REPORT ON THE HACKER TOMBSTONE FUND

We're half way there. As of 9 September 1992, \$500 of the needed \$1000 for a new stone for John and Margaret (Sleeth) Hacker's graves has been donated. Donations should be mailed to Hacker tombstone, %HCPD, PO Box 37, Jane Lew, WV 26378

APPLAUSE FOR THE STRALEY CLAN!

Thank you, thank you, Straley relatives! Treasurer Bud Allman has squirreled away money to repay the \$77.00 that was spent on materials and has a reserve fund to pay for maintenance when Joe and I get too "dodderly" to wield a weed-wacker. I'll try to get a picture in a future HCJ so you can see how attractive it is. Thanks again, Cousins, I didn't know there were so many of you out there!

Fondly,

Raydine

Cousin Raydine T.

Teachers - cont. from page____

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Teacher</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Hobart Mick | |
| | Dorothy Hill | |
| | George Kennedy | |
| | Mary Warfield | |
| | Perry Arters | |

- (1) One other person in district was paid more, two others were paid the same.
- (2) Discrepancy in this year. He's believed to have been in Charleston.
- (3) The date of his return to teaching after the completion of his duties as Law Librarian is unknown.
- (4) Principals of all grade schools in the district received the same pay.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF COMPANY B, SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY

Muster-Out Roll of Captain Louis A. Myers, Company B, in the Sixth Regiment of W. Va. Cavalry Volunteers, commanded by Colonel F. W. Thompson, called into the service of the United States by Proclamation of the President at Clarksburg, Va, on the June, 1861, to serve for the term of Three Years, from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged; from the 25th day of June, 1861, when mustered in, to the 2^d day of August, 1864, when mustered out. The Company was organized by Captain Notley A. Shuttleworth at Clarksburg Va, in the month of June 1861, and marched thence to Clarksburg on the same day of (left blank), a distance of (left blank) miles.

Note: All persons on the rolls, unless otherwise noted, "Joined for service and enrolled at General Rendezvous - commencement of first payment by time" on 10 June 1861 at Clarksburg and were enlisted by Col. Shuttleworth for a period of 3 years.

1. Louis A. Myers, Capt., ae 19, mustered in at Beverly by Lt. Roberts, to Apr 30, 1864, was "promoted from 2nd Lt. to 1st Lt. June 15, 1862, vice (because) Lt. Werninger promoted and promoted from 1st Lt to Capt. Nov 9, 1862, vice (because) Capt Werninger resigned."
2. Henry F. Mayer, 1 Lieut, ae 28, mustered in Dec 18, 1862 (as officer), at Beverly by Lt. Roberts, to Dec 30, 1863, "In arrest awaiting promulgation of Sentence of Co. C.M. Promoted from 2nd Lt. to 1st Lt Nov 9, 1862 vice (because) Lt Myers promoted."
3. James S. Law, 2 Lieut, mustered in (as officer) December 18, 1862, at Beverly, by Lt Roberts, to Apr 30, 1864 "Wounded in side at Bull Pasture Mtn May 8, 1862, promoted from Sgt to 2d Lt Nov 9, 1862, vice (because) Lt Mayer promoted."

Note: The following recruited by Lt Sweitzer to serve till Apr 30, 1864, unless otherwise noted. CA = "Clothing allowance due"

4. Marquis L. Frosh, Sergt, ae 22.
5. William J. Kern, Sergt, ae 26, \$6.42 CA
6. Brazilla Monehan, Sergt, ae 36, \$10.12 CA, "Promoted from ranks Oct 3d, 1862."
7. James Knight, QM, ae 24, \$14.24 CA, "Promoted from Corporal Feb 1st, 1864 - Disabled by a fall Jan 5, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va."

8. William L. Sapp, C, ae 24, \$18.21 CA, "Promoted from Corporal Feb 1st 1864 - Wounded in arm at Rocky Gap on Aug 27, 1863"
9. John T. Car, Corp1, ae 32, to serve til Feb 29, 1864, \$14.05 CA, "Promoted from ranks Feb 1, 1864."
10. Alexander L. McConkey, Corp1, ae 30, \$47.25 CA.
11. Thaddeus E. Graham, Corp1, ae 34, \$32.75 CA, "Promoted from ranks, Feb 1, 1864, Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."
12. Isaac F. Fisher, wagoner, ae 29, \$16.04 CA, "Promoted from ranks Oct 3d, 1863."
13. John W. Armour, private, ae 24, to serve till Oct 30, 1864, Owed the government \$11.30.
14. William Anderson, private, ae 41, to serve till Oct 31, 1864, \$63.43 CA.
15. Zebulon Burns, private, ae 31, to serve till June 30, 1864, \$54.13 CA.
16. William Burns, private, ae 25, \$16.41 CA.
17. James Brown, private, ae 26, \$13.89 CA
18. Bartlett Connors, private, ae 22, ??? CA
19. David Cottrill, private, ae 29, ??? CA
20. Jacob Carder, private, ae 32, ??? CA
21. Patrick Cavanaugh, private, ae 30, ??? CA
22. James Crowley, private, ae 30, to serve till Oct 31, 1864, ??? CA, ". . . from ? Dec 1863 to 3 Jan 1864. For absence without leave, by S. O. No 48 from Hdqts Cav Div (Genl Averill)"
23. Sanderson Davis, private, ae 28, to serve till June 30, 1864, ??? CA, "Taken prisoner on Salem raid, Dec 19, 1863."
24. Edward Flanagan, private, ae 27, ??? CA

25. Peter Hardman, private, ae 33, \$11.30 CA
26. Henry C. James, private, ae 22, to serve till Oct 31, 1864, \$11.10 CA, "Sentenced June 22, 1863, to 6 months imprisonment with loss of pay & allowance at Ft. Delaware, Sentence remitted Aug 22, 1863, by order Secy of War."
27. Enoch M. Kirk, private, ae 24, ??? CA, "Taken prisoner (date unreadable) 1864, at Martinsburg."
28. J. Sidney Kidd, private, ae 29, \$16.37 CA
29. John Kidwell, private, ae 20, ??? CA
30. Patrick Lawless, private, ae 30, \$26.25 CA, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va"
31. Thomas McKinney, private, ae 28, \$12.07 CA, "Wounded in hand at Bull Pasture Mtn May 8, 1862."
32. Roger McDermott, private, ae 43, \$21.01 CA, "Detailed as nurse in hospital at Pleasant Valley, Md, May _____ 1864, has not reported since with Company."
35. Charles C. Pritchard, private, ae 24, \$15.01 CA, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va"
36. Oliver Shinn, private, ae 25, \$4.76 CA
37. Ernest Speer, private, ae 45, in service till Oct 31, 1864, \$26.25 CA, "Wounded in hand at Rocky Gap, Va, Aug 27, 1863."
38. Joseph N. Stutler, private, ae 28, in service till Oct 31, \$13.26 CA, "Taken prisoner at Salem, Va, Dec 16, 1863"
39. John Wilson, private, ae 27, in service till June ?, \$25.37 CA, "Taken prisoner at Salem, Va, Dec 16, 1863"
40. John Legger, private, ae 41, \$47.38 CA, "Taken prisoner at Rocky Gap, Va, Aug 27, 1863 - was first reported killed & dropped from rolls."
41. James N. McAtee, a recruit, private, ae 23, mustered into service Mar 26, 1864, at Grafton by Capt. Evans.

The following, mustered in by Lt. Sweltzer for three years, were discharged prior to this Muster-Out:

1. Notley A. Shuttlesworth, Capt., ae 26, "Resigned June 5, 1862."
2. Wilson W. Werninger, Capt, ae 24, "Promoted from 1st Lt to Capt June 5, 1862, vice (because) Capt Shuttlesworth resigned. Resigned Nov 9, 1862."
3. George Bonnett, Sergt, ae 21, "Discharged Jun 26, 1863, for disability from US Ge. Hospital, Philadelphia."
4. Jerome V. Greene, Corpl, ae 22, "Discharged Oct 9, 1862, for disability by order Secy of War."
5. Jesse Cheuverount, Corpl, ae 32, "Discharged Nov 10, 1862, for disability from U.S. Genl Hospital at Washington, D.C."
6. William Bragg, Private, ae 33, "Discharged Apl 3rd, 1863, for disability from U.S. Genl Hospital at Cumberland."
7. Michael Fennerly, Private, ae 22, "Discharged May 15, 1862, for disability by order Secretary of War."
8. Cornelius Hitt, Private, ae 25, "Discharged March 14, 1863, for disability by order Maj Genl Wright at Sutton, Va."
9. John Jones, Private, ae 21, "Discharged July 28, 1862, for disability by order Secretary of War."
10. "Discharged Feby 5, 1862 for disability by order Gen Rosecrans at Buckhannon, Va"
11. "Discharged May 15, 1862 By order Sec of War at Franklin, Va for Disability"
12. "Discharged Feby 17, 1862 for Disability by order Genl Milroy at Elk Water, Va"
13. "Discharged Nov 28, 1862 for Disability by Order Sec of War at Sutton, Va"
14. Werninger, "Discharged Jany 26, 1864 upon promotion to Sergt. Major"

The following soldiers died.

1. _____ Chittum, Sergt, ae 22, "Killed in Battle at Bull Run Va Aug 29, 1862."

2. Re Patterson, Corpl, ae 18, "Mortally wounded at Rocky Gap, Va Aug 27, 1863, & died in the hands of the Enemy."
 3. Asa Shinn, Corpl, ae 22, "Died of Smallpox at Clarksburg, W. Va. Feby 2d, 1864."
 4. Holman, Private, ae 18, "Died of Typhoid Fever near Fairmont, Va, Oct 11, 1862."
 5. William J. Keyser, Private, ae 18, "Died of Typhoid fever at Jane Lew, Va, Sept 29, 1861."
 6. James Kerns, Private, ae 31, "Killed in Battle at Bull Run, Va Aug 29, 1862."
 7. Nathan Maxwell, Private, ae 41, "Killed in Battle at Bull Pasture Mountain, Va, May 8, 1862."
 8. Stephen H. Morgan, Private, ae 26, "Mortally wounded at Bull Run, Va, Aug 29, 1862 - Date of death unknown."
 9. Gibson G. Roane, Private, ae 19, "Committed Suicide at Grafton, Va, by shooting June 23d 1863."
 10. Daniel Spangler, Private, ae 21, "Killed in Battle at Cross Keys Va June 8, 1862."
 11. Charles W. Swisher, Private, ae 21, "Mortally wounded at Rocky Gap, Va, Aug 27, 1863, & died in the hands of the enemy."
 12. William B. Sims, Private, ae 21, "Killed in Battle at Droop Mountain, Va, Nov 6, 1863."
 13. William N. Wilkinson, Private, ae 21, "Killed in Battle at Bull Run, Va Aug 29, 1862."
- The following soldiers deserted.
1. Michael Connors, Private, ae 36, "Deserted at Pittsburgh, Pa, Sept 29, 1862."
 2. Patrick McKearnon, Private, ae 28, "Deserted at Brookville, Va Sept 10, 1861."
 3. John Shafer, Private, ae 21, "Deserted at Harrisonburg, Va June 12, 1862,"
- The following men re-enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Veteran Volunteers "under G.O. 191 War Dept series of 1863." All re-enlisted Feby 1, 1864, unless otherwise noted.
1. James D. Jackson, 1st Sergt., ae 26, "Taken prison June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."

2. John W. Hays, Sergt, ae 33, re-enlisted Feb'y 20, 1864.
3. James H. Lyons, Corpl, ae 25, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."
4. John G. Haymond, Corpl, ae 24.
5. James R. Armour, Corp, ae 24, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."
6. William B. Bailey, Bugler, ae 18.
7. William N. Wood, Furrier, ae 23, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."
8. Samuel Lipscomb, Blacksmith, ae 22
9. George Bumgardner, Private, ae 25
10. John Bell, Private, ae 39, re-enlisted Mar 26, 1864, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va"
11. Augustine J. Cottril, ae 23, re-enlisted Mar 26, 1864
12. Sanford Carder, Private, ae 23
13. Enoch V. Childers, Private, ae 21
14. Caleb P. Davis, Private, ae 21
15. James M. Duff, Private, ae 21
16. Norral Daugherty, Private, ae 19
17. George W. Foush, Private, ae 19
18. James Kerby, Private, ae 19
19. Waitman King, Private, ae 22
20. William J. Layman, Private, ae 24, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield

21. Samuel McAtee, Private, ae 22
22. Lyttle?? Morgan, Private, ae 23, re-enlisted Mar 26, 1864
23. J _____ Shinn, Private, ae 23,
24. James Steorts, Private ae 28
25. Benjamin Simms, Private, ae 21
26. Willis W. Scott, Private, ae 34, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864 at Springfield, Va"
27. Harvey Vance, Private, ae 19
28. William G. Windon, Private, ae 22
29. Leonard R. Wymer, Private, ae 27, "Taken prisoner June 26, 1864, at Springfield, Va."
30. Cyres Washburn, Private, ae 23
31. John T. Wood, Private, ae 25

QUERIES

1. Seek info on George H. WETZEL who m Rebecca HINZMAN in Lewis Co 21 Mar 1839. Who is he? John SEESE m Sarah HINZMAN 21 Dec 1816 in Lewis Co or Harrison Co, (W)V. Who is he and his family? Kellea ANYON, 3058 19th Place SW, Largo, FL 34644
2. Who was John WAGNER who m Dorothy SWISHER in Monongalia Co, (W)V 14 Feb 1800? Who were Dorothy's parents? Where did John and Dorothy live after their marriage? Boyd "Rocky" L. SWISHER, Route 11, Box 200, Harrisonburg, VA 22801
3. Help! Who were parents of Elizabeth BRAKE, b 1804, who had two illegitimate sons named BROWN and a daughter named NICHOLAS prior to her marriage to Ed MONEYPENNY in 1832? Two years of research have not turned up her parents!! Seek persons with knowledge of the family BOGARD, BOGARDUS, etc.; seek persons with info on Sebastian WOLF of Augusta County, VA, early 1800's. David ARMSTRONG, PO Box 1933, Elkins, WV 26241
4. Does anyone know of a cemetery in the Jane Lew area that has a tombstone made of marble with a statue of a seated lady? Eva NEWLON, 109 Rebrook Street, Clarksburg, WV 26301
5. Lawrence McCANN, d 1814/1815, m Mary ?? Is their son Patrick McCANN bur. in Ohio or W. Va.? Did William JOHNSTON first marry Elizabeth HAYES and then Elizabeth BERRY? Did John MITCHELL (1763-1840) serve in Civil War? Is his gravestone still standing? Is there a "Mitchell Kin" organization? Maxine (RORABAUGH) DOWNEY, 916 N. 20th Street, Quincy, IL 62301

Note: The Reverend John Mitchell died prior to the Civil War. Perhaps you mean Revolutionary War. Yes, he did serve in that war and his gravestone, marked by the D.A.R., is still in fairly decent shape in the Mitchell Cemetery near the Wilderness Plantation complex at Jane Lew. Numerous Mitchell researchers are members of HCPD and I'm sure some of them will be writing to you. I also suggest that you order Volumes V and VI of the Journal; they contain a well-written series of articles on the Mitchell family by William Foster Hayes III.

6. Would like info on following Lewis County, WV, families. JOHNS, McCRAY and COOPER families who lived in vicinity of Roanoke. WOOFER and NUTT families which apparently

lived in the vicinity of Freemansburg and Churchville. Who were parents of Mary Ann McCRAY (ca 1807-1861), b in Bath Co, VA, and m Zachariah JOHNS (ca 1812-1878) in Lewis Co in 1836? Desire info on family of William COOPER, b ca 1796, who came from Ireland to Harrison Co, (W)V, before 1830. He married Margaret NICHOLS in 1830. Margaret was living in Lewis Co in 1860.

Also would like info on family of John and Sarah WOOFER who came to what is now Lewis Co ca 1800. John was Rev. War soldier; what was Sarah's maiden name? Who were their children?

Who were parents of David NUTT (1822-1902)? Who were parents of Malinda J. (BREADING or BREADY) NUT (1831-1907)? She was second wife of David NUTT and the widow of Elijah NICHOLSON. David and Malinda lived in Lewis & Braxton counties, WV. Roger STANLEY, 4150 Pembroke Rd., Apt. 124, Austintown, OH 44515.

7. Am researching Anthony MARTIN, b 1803, Harrison Co, (W)V. He m Sarah McCAULY 5 Aug 1824. They had two children born in Harrison Co, then moved to Cass Co, IN, where they had fourteen other children. They moved again to Appanoose County, IA, in time for the 1856 State Census. I heard that Anthony returned to Lewis County, WV, where he had an accident that caused his death on 31 Jul 1891 and ~~he~~ is buried in a potter's grave. I would like any info on Anthony's and Sarah's parents and progeny. Jan Martin-Evans, 4101 Meadowlark Lane, #22, Rio Rancho, NM 87124
8. Strong circumstantial evidence indicates that Sarah BATSON and John SULLIVAN who married 22 Oct 1843 in Marion Co, (W)V, are the same persons as John O. SULLIVAN and Katurah, his wife, who were the parents of Silas (b ca 1846), Enoch B. (1845-1913), Mary Margaret (1847-1917) (wife of Josephus BILLINGSLEA), Jane Matilda (b ca 1851), Jesse R. (1854-1905), and Sarah E. (b ca 1856) (wife of Richard WARNER). John and Katurah moved from Harrison County ca 1870 and went to Franklin Co, OH, and then on to Grundy Co, MO, where both died and are buried in Barnes Cemetery, Mercer Co, MO. Can anyone give me positive proof? Who were parents of Josephus BILLINGSLEA? Seek descendants or info on Richard WARNER and Sarah SULLIVAN who are said to have lived in Cincinnati, OH, area.
Sarah BATSON was d/o Abel and Margaret (WILLOUGHBY) BATSON. Abel (died 1845/Marion Co, now WV) m Margaret "Peggy" WILLOUGHBY, d/o David WILLOUGHBY, 24 July 1798 in Fauquier Co, VA. Think Abel and Peggy came to Monongalia Co, ca 1810; they had children: Eli, b ca

1810; John W.; Sarah/Katurah; Charles Wesley m Mary LEGGETT; James H. m Mary "Polly" Baker; and perhaps Andrew. Seek any info on any of these - siblings, parents, present-day researchers?? Joy Gilchrist, HC 64 Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321.

9. Adam BAIRD (1786/MD - 20 Mar 1859/Monroe Co, IA) m in York Co, PA, Barbara WILHELM (8 Jan 1785/York Co, PA- 8 Oct 1864/Monroe Co, IA), d/o Frederick WILHELM. Children: ?? John (1818/NJ?-1895/Van Buren Co, IA); Susan, b 1809/York Co, PA m William LAW; Mary Ann, b 1813 in Washington?? Co, PA, m Henry FLESHER III, d 1897/Lewis Co; Elijah; William; Elizabeth, b 1815 PA 1/m Francis LAW and 2/m John B. FLESHER; Adam; Asa m Sarah Jane THARP. Adam BAIRD, B 1786, may have been s/o John BAIRD/BEARD, b ca 1760 MD d 1818 and bur. BAIRD plot, Hopewell, PA and his first wife, Anna Barbara SAILOR (1763 - by 1880), d/o Ulrich and Elizabeth Marie (GEISI) SAILOR. Was John a s/o George Adam BAIRD (will at Maryland Hall of Records 1774, lived Baltimore Co, MD) and his wife Priscilla? Seek any info that would prove parentage of Adam, Barbara, John or George Adam. Elizabeth FURY, 120 W. Second St., Weston, WV 26452
10. Were Cornelius WARD on tithables in Harrison Co, (W)V, in scattered years in 1780's and early 1790's and Cornelius WARD who was on land tax records in Hampshire during same period the same person or related to each other? The Harrison Co. Cornelius WARD who may have died ca 1793 had three heirs, one being Abijah WARD who m Rhodah DENHAM 1786 in Harrison Co. Abijah WARD had two heirs, one being named John who was m to a Catharine and living in Muskingum Co, OH, ca 1846. Cornelius, Abijah, and then John owned what was known as the "Old Denham Place" which was originally surveyed for John DENHAM on Purdys Run of Booths Creek, now Marion County, WV. In 1846, John WARD sold the property to John DENHAM's son, James. These WARDS eventually end up in Champaign and Clark counties, OH, with the ELLSWORTH, RUNYON, SHAUL, RICHARDS, WEST, and other early Harrison/Lewis/Marion families. Any help on these families will be appreciated. Anita Fiedler, 9667 N. Highgate Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46250.
were the other heirs of Cornelius and Abijah?

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